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VEGETABLES

Page 28.^{ec}

FALL AND SPRING

Catalogue

Fruits, Ornamentals,

Seeds and Plants

WHOLESALE PRICES: Direct from Growers to Planters



Italian Prune

Moore's Early Grapes

Early Richmond Cherries

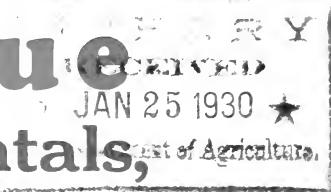
Benton County Nursery Co.

Rogers, Arkansas

D. N. Shoemaker

Vegetable Seed Trials

JAN 14 1930





PREMIER

The most productive and one of the very best qualities known in the Ozarks
Price \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000



RED DELICIOUS

ORDER SHEET

BENTON COUNTY NURSERY COMPANY
Rogers, Arkansas

Mr.
(Write Here Name of Person who is to receive order.)

Ship To State.....
(Name of Town to be shipped to.)

Street No. or R. F. D. No. Box.

Date Amount Enclosed \$.....

How do you want this order to be shipped, Parcel Post, Express or Freight?.....
If this order is to be shipped by parcel post, include 10c for each One Dollar to pay postage, Insurance, etc. If this order will amount to \$10.00 or more we will prepay it to your Post Office or Express Office.

We will ship this order at the earliest favorable date, unless you specify here when you want shipment made. Write here any special instructions you want us to have.

If you know anyone who expects to buy Nursery Stock this season, write their names below. We will write them and if we receive their orders we will be glad to reward you for your kindness.

Name P. O. State
Name P. O. State
Name P. O. State
Name P. O. State

Introduction

In presenting this catalogue, we desire to extend our thanks for the past patronage of our many customers, and to solicit your orders for the future. Our right to existence is based upon our service and no order is too large or too small to receive our careful attention.

We are always glad to consult with prospective customers and give them suggestions based upon personal knowledge of what others have found the most profitable and satisfactory under similar circumstances.

In common with other merchandise, the general trend of prices for both fruit and ornamental stock is upward which is made necessary by the increased cost of labor, material and general expenses of operation. We strongly recommend that you buy NOW whatever you contemplate planting. They will be no cheaper in cost in the future, and you will have that much more time to enjoy the satisfaction which comes from planting; and it is not well to lose sight of the fact that we will be dead a long time after we leave this earth, and satisfaction now is better than the anticipated satisfaction of someone else. For commercial returns, the early bird gets the worm and while there seems no possible failure of the fruit demand for the future, yet the quicker you get your plants into bearing, and learn to properly market the fruit, the greater your advantage over those who plant next year or "after a while."

In the nursery trade there has grown up a standard of ethics which is observed by all reputable nurserymen and you are respectfully referred to these terms and conditions when placing your orders.

We cannot accept orders for less than \$1.00. Because of the heavy expense of packing and high rates on first pound by parcel post and express we can not fill orders for less than \$1.00, without a loss to us and will ask you to make your orders amount to \$1.00 and up.

C. O. D. Orders Must Have a Deposit paid on them. We are sorry that experience has taught us that it is a losing proposition, to fill orders and make shipments unless a deposit has been paid on the order, our stock is perishable and must have prompt attention when it arrives at destination and we are compelled to ask a deposit of 25 per cent of the amount of the order as a guarantee of good faith. We guarantee satisfaction or your money refunded.

We feel confident, that all things considered, we can supply your wants better than anyone else, because of our knowledge of local problems you have to meet.

You can only have the highest quality of fruit if you grow it yourself because you can allow it to fully ripen on the trees before picking, where the last touch of rich and juicy goodness is added.

Plant this year; the only way to lower the cost of the fresh fruit you eat is to plant it yourself. Plant it right in your own dooryard; the more fruit your family eats the less calls your doctor will make, for good ripe fruit is nature's best regulator and appetizer.

You save from 75 to 100 per cent in buying direct from our Nursery through our Catalog. Read what the U. S. Government Department of Agriculture says, in Farmers' Bulletin about buying trees and plants: "If the Farmer makes his purchase direct from the Nurserymen, he will save the expense of the middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes and injuries that will occur through repeated handling."

THE SHIPPING SEASON generally begins about October 15, and continues until up in May. The season is not regulated, however, by any definite date, nor by the state of vegetation at the locality of the planter, but by condition of the trees when received. Parties south of us may receive our trees some weeks after their season has opened, yet when planted they will give entire satisfaction.

EARLY ORDERS—To one familiar with the rush at the packing season, it must be obvious that it is impossible to fill an order requiring much time in its preparation on short notice without doing an injustice to others who have their orders previously booked. In fairness to all, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in the rotation received, unless orders are received far enough ahead of the packing season with instructions to ship at a given date, so that we can arrange a special shipping date. So we again say—place your order as far in advance of shipping as you possibly can, stating when you would like the stock sent.

PACKING—We do not charge for packing, boxing or delivering to Post Office, Freight or Express Companies at our station.

REFERENCES—American National Bank, Post Master, Express Agent or Freight Agent, all of Rogers, Arkansas, or any Business Firm in Rogers or Benton County, Arkansas.

Thirteen Reasons Why You Should Buy From Us

- 1—Because we sell you as good trees and plants as can be produced, for less money.
- 2—Because we prepay the postage or express charges on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more.
- 3—Because we sell direct to the fruit growers saving you the Agent's or middleman's commission.
- 4—Because we guarantee satisfaction or your money refunded, and we pay postage or express both ways.
- 5—Because we do not belong to any trust or combine, and are free to make our prices just as low as we believe we can afford.
- 6—Because all our trees and plants are guaranteed to be free from disease and insects, and have all been inspected by our State Inspector and each shipment bears a certificate of inspection.
- 7—Because we use every caution to keep all our varieties true to name, and should a mistake occur and any variety prove untrue to name we will replace it free of charge or refund the price paid for it.
- 8—Because we grow and offer for sale only varieties that are known to be good fruits and money makers.
- 9—Because Benton County, Arkansas has more acres in varieties of fruit than any place in the whole world for its size, and we have under our close observation a greater variety of fruits and berries than our competitors.
- 10—Because Ozark Mountain, Arkansas grown Nursery stock is now considered by Horticulturists to be the best that can be produced.
- 11—Because trees and plants must be well rooted if success is to be made with them, ours are best rooted to be had.
- 12—Because our old customers send us repeated orders and their neighbors send us their orders, a proof that they are well pleased.
- 13—Because we use extreme economy in both growing and selling our nursery stock, thereby saving money for you.

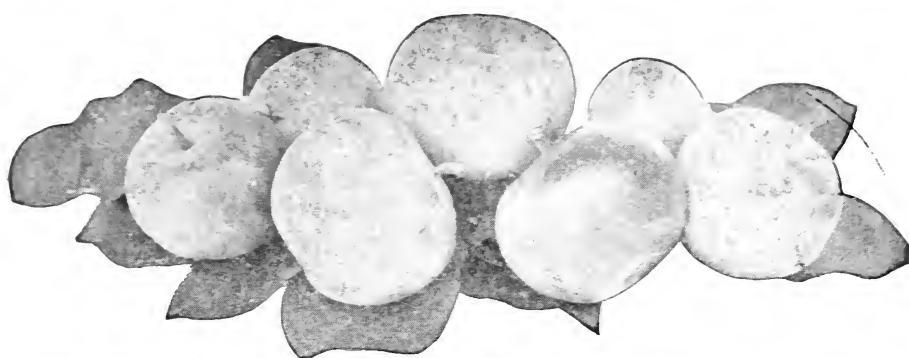
Don't

Don't be deceived by a high priced Salesman and Nurseryman into believing that their goods are better because they are higher priced, he is only trying to make you pay him a large profit because he considers himself a smooth Salesman, but get some of ours for comparison and you will be convinced that ours are as good as can be grown.

About Pedigreed Trees

Some Nurserymen are making considerable noise and asking advanced prices for pedigree trees. What are pedigree trees? They are trees grown from buds and scions of bearing trees and of select strains and from trees that have proven they are extra good of their sort. This is simply what we have been doing for years; our trees should naturally be superior to others because their ancestors have been grown in this ideal central mountain climate.

We offer you pedigree trees for less than one-half what other nurserymen are asking you; you get the benefit of the large volume of our business, as we only figure a small profit on each order. And the reason why we are able to let you have pedigree stock so cheap is due to the large number of orders we fill each year; growing and selling nursery stock will probably be our life time work, and it is our purpose to fill each order in a way that we will merit the good will and friendship of that customer for all time to come.



OUR LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT FROM GROWER TO PLANTER
At A Saving in Prices from 75 to 100 Per Cent

Apples

Taking into consideration its hardness, productiveness and general commercial value, the apple stands at the head of the list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

	Each	10	100
	rate	rate	rate
1 to 3 feet	15c	13c	10c
3 to 4 feet	20c	18c	15c
4 to 5 feet	30c	28c	22c
5 to 6 feet	40c	38c	30c
6 to 7 feet	50c	47c	40c

SUMMER APPLES

DUTCHESSE of OLDENBURG—A large beautiful apple, roundish. streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy, and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. July.

EARLY HARVEST—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower, regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint blush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marble and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid.

RED JUNE—Medium, red; flesh white, tender; juicy, good flavor. Abundant bearer. Last of June.

LIVELAND (Liveland Raspberry)—Color orange yellow, striped, splashed and shaded

with red, showing gray dots through the color; flesh light yellow, often stained with red; fine, tender, juicy, core medium open; flavor sub-acid, good.

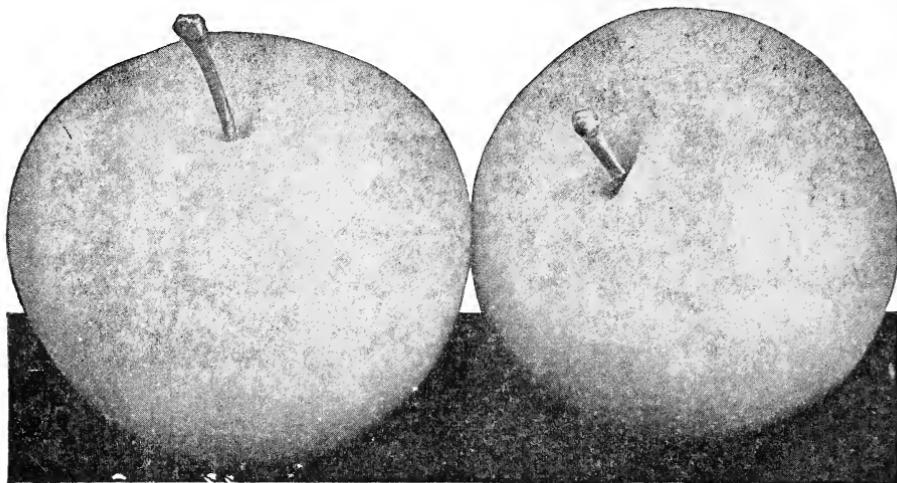
✓ **OLD FASHIONED HORSE**—Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy; sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. An old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying and all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold, it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old-fashioned Horse Apple. Ripens August 1.

SWEET BOUGH—A large, pale, yellow apple, tender and sweet. Tree vigorous and long lived. August to early September.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, smooth, regular, evenly shaped red cheeks or blush on a pale, yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops; free. August to October.

WEALTHY—Origin Minnesota. Large; round; red; very handsome; fine quality; good grower. Perfectly hardy and most reliable. Very popular throughout the North. Long



Grimes' Golden

keeper in cold storage. Oct. to Jan.

JONATHAN—Medium size, roundish; yellow nearly covered with red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, tender and mild; a delicious and strictly dessert apple that always demands highest market prices. Seedling of Spitzenberg. Is a much better tree; vigorous and productive. November to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN—This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit medium or above cylindrical; regular surface; yellow veined, russeted; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained juicy, flavor sub-acid; quality rich. For dessert cooking and market. Nov. and Dec.

WINTER VARIETIES

ARKANSAS BLACK—Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor, beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best for cooking. January to March.

BEN DAVIS—Tree thrifty, upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round sometimes variable in form; surface smooth, often palish yellow, covered and splashed bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich quality; only good for market and cooking. November to Spring.

BLACK BEN DAVIS—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground with no stripes; large oblong, surface smooth, polished, dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

DÉLICIOUS—Flourishes well in every

state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard.

KING DAVID—October. Size medium to large, color deep rich red with distinct stripes like markings of very dark red. Originated in Arkansas where it began bearing at three years old. Resembles Jonathan in both tree and fruit. Surpasses that variety in every good quality.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish, slightly conical; striped with sunny side purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with mild, rich, spicy flavor. An old favorite and one of the best all-around apples grown. Tree is a strong, upright grower, head very compact and should be opened up by pruning to admit air and light. December to June.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO DECIDE just what varieties you want to plant, and will tell us about what time you will want your fruit to ripen, and the number of trees, we will select the varieties for you, giving you the benefit of knowledge as to best kinds for your section. We will guarantee you to be pleased with results.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Extra large size, round, skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp sub-acid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree vigorous, healthy and bears

when quite young; very prolific.

TALMAN SWEET—Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for preserving; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. Nov. to April.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, striped with red. flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, tree moderate grower. Oct. to Dec.

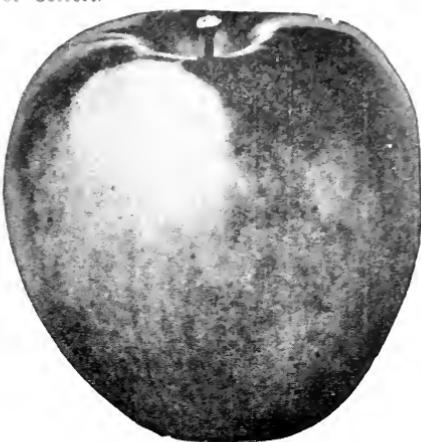
WINESAP (Stayman's)—Large, roundish, deep red, medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. Dec. to May.

WINESAP—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Tree an abundant bearer. One of the finest cider apples grown, both on account of its over abundance of juice and its productivity. November to April.

YORK IMPERIAL—Tree moderate grower and productive; fruit large, lop-sided, surface smooth; color mixed bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, flavor mild, sub-acid; quality very good, for market, table, Kitchen. November till Spring.

WINTER BANANA—A highly prized and valuable market sort. Beautiful yellow

fruit; flavor exquisite and very tempting; highest quality. Productive. Reliable growers represent it to be hardy north. Very popular for dessert.



Winesap, Stayman's

Crab Apples

Crab Apples are especially desirable in the colder sections as only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown; but they succeed well in all climates and their fruit is very popular for preserves, jelly and some sorts are excellent for eating.

FLORENCE—The finest of the Crab apples. Tree of rather small size, coming into bearing when very young and producing heavily, the fruit setting in clusters. The apples will measure about an inch or slightly more in diameter; golden yellow with a bright cheek, or almost entirely red. The flesh is firm, fine grained and exceedingly

juicy, with that distinct snappiness so relished in a crab apple.

RED SIBERIAN—Fruit about an inch in diameter, brilliant yellow, with an attractive red cheek; very juicy and excellent for jellies, preserves and pickles. The tree becomes of very large size.

Three New Apples

	Each	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	20c	\$17.50	\$150.00
3 to 4 ft.	25c	\$22.50	\$200.00
4 to 5 ft.	35c	\$33.00	\$300.00

YELLOW DELICIOUS—Large as the genuine Delicious, golden in color, delicious flavor, appears to be suited to all soils and climates; the trees bear very young and have heavy crops; the fruit is of the best quality and will bring highest prices. Ripens in October and will keep until spring.

RED DELICIOUS—(Blood Red), (Trip-

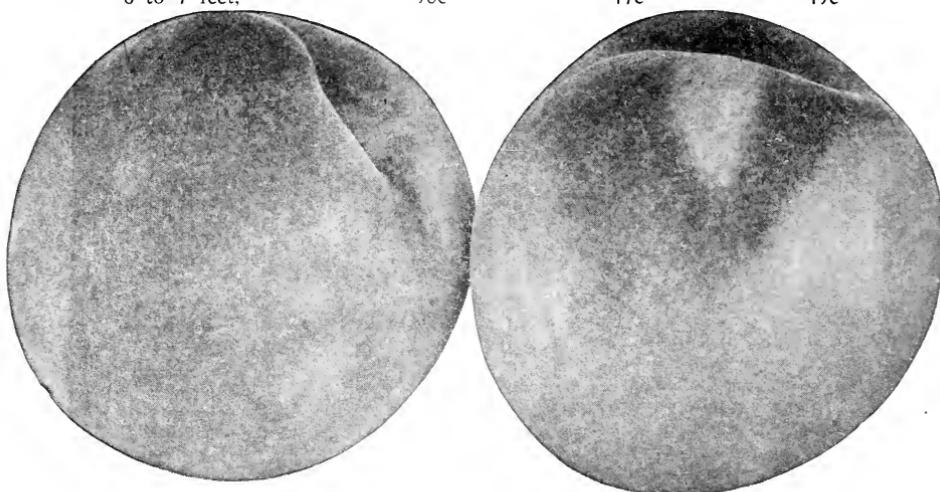
ple Red). This Delicious is identical with the Genuine Delicious in size and flavor, but is a rich red in color; it is a beauty and always brings the highest prices; the quality is of the very best.

CORTLAND—(Late winter keeper). This new apple originated at the New York Experiment Station. Of the many hundreds of new varieties originated there the Cortland is considered the best; it is a cross between Ben Davis and McIntosh and possesses the good qualities of both which makes it one of the most profitable apples to grow; the quality is similar to the McIntosh.

Peaches

Everything that the name implies is expressed to the utmost in the word **Peaches**. Nothing can compare with a rich ripe peach and especially when you take them right from your own trees. The flavor and sugar are stored by nature last, and this is the quality so lacking in shipped-in fruit. Peaches thrive on clay and sandy soils and do their best on high ground. They grow quickly and are desirable fillers for the apple orchard, because they afford a quick wind protection for the young apple trees, and are usually out of the way before the apples need the room. One or two crops will more than pay for the trees and land. We have closely observed the good and the objectionable qualities in many varieties and offer to our customers the varieties we have found to be the most hardy in fruit and bud and the most profitable for home and market, and which includes the earliest to the latest ripening sorts so that you can have ripe peaches for about five months of each year.

	Each	10	100
	rate	rate	rate
2 to 3 feet,	12c	11c	10c
3 to 4 feet,	18c	17c	15c
4 to 5 feet,	30c	28c	25c
5 to 6 feet,	40c	38c	35c
6 to 7 feet,	50c	47c	45c



Champion

EXTRA EARLY

MAYFLOWER—Medium size, practically red all over; flesh firm and of good flavor; extremely valuable as a very early market sort especially in southern states. Tree blooms very late; upright and good grower; prolific bearer. Earliest known. S-Cling.

GREENSBORO—The largest and most beautiful colored of all early peaches; prolific and of excellent quality; juicy, freestone but adheres slightly.

EARLY VARIETIES

EARLY WHEELER—Semi-cling. Ripens about a week after Mayflower. Of good size, flesh firm, meaty and of fine texture. Color, pinkish white on under side and bright crim-

son next to sun. This is the best peach of its season, and is the first peach to ripen that really comes up to the standard of a first class peach.

ARP BEAUTY—Semi-cling, Ripens June 15 to 25, fruit of large size, oblong, yellowish red color, of good flavor and quality; trees hardy and vigorous.

RED BIRD CLING—Very Early White—As large as Elberta, strikingly handsome and the first big peach that is ready for market. A sensation everywhere; bright glowing red on a background of creamy white; flesh firm, making it an ideal shipper. Early in the season people are fruit hungry and these big, handsome peaches bring prices that are al-

most unbelievable. W. A. Jeffers, a well known Arkansas orchardist, got as high as \$10.00 per bushel for Red Bird; also, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas, great peach authority, says: "Now selling at from \$4 to \$6.00 per bushel by the car load." The advent of this glorious peach makes possible tremendous profits. It is so superior to Sneed, Alexander and other poor quality, soft, watery peaches ripening same time.

MAMIE ROSS—Freestone, very early, white. The Mamie Ross is a large oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy, very firm and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach. The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year. The Mamie Ross is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots. Season of ripening, twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta.

ALTON, EARLY WHITE FREESTONE—Magnificent white fleshed freestone peach that is larger than Carmen, better quality than Champion and handsomer than any picture ever painted. One of the sweetest and most luscious peaches, and no tree will bear more or bigger crops. L. L. Coleman, a South Missouri orchardist, says:

MEDIUM

CHAMPION (Freestone)—A western peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable market peach. July 20th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy, prolific, Chinese Cling seedling. Freestone.

J. H. HALE—Genuine Hale Budded from Bearing J. H. Hale tree—This new variety has been brought out with more advertising than any other sort for many years; and from reports is deserving of all that has been said. The fruit as we have seen it; Color is a deep yellow overspread with carmine, except on

"They have borne every year since they came into bearing. I know one fellow who has had them eight or nine years and they have missed but one crop." E. A. Riehl, of Alton, always gets \$1.50 per bushel for his Altons. Dr. E. L. Morris, well known Tennessee orchardist, sold them at fifty cents per dozen. Calvin R. Clark, of Scott Co., Iowa, says: "Finest peach I ever saw; brought three times as much on the market as my other sorts. Everything considered, Alton is the best and most profitable white peach in propagation."

CARMAN (Freestone)—The originator says it is either a sister of or a seedling of the Elberta; tree of same manner and habit of growth, only has a larger and darker colored foliage; hardy and productive, the fruit is practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. The fruit is broadly oval in form, large, pointed; skin a yellowish white, slightly tinged with red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. The "Rural New Yorker" first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow peach, like "Elberta" type, but it is not strictly a yellow peach, neither is it white. Size large; juicy, sweet and excellent; productive. Originated in Texas. Tree is a regular bearer. First of July.

EARLY ROSE (Clingstone)—Ripe middle of June. Fruit brilliant, beautiful red all over. Flesh fine grained, tender and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy and an early bearer. Tends to overload and should be thinned. Where this is done, the most beautiful peaches can be grown. They carry well and bring the very top price in the markets.

the under side; the skin is smooth without much fuzz; the flesh firm, fine grained and unusually solid; parts freely from the stone; the flavor is most delicious, much better than yellow peaches usually run. Ripens a few days before Elberta. This peach was discovered by J. H. Hale, known as the Peach King of America, in one of his orchards in Georgia, and the fact that he allows it to be put under his name is enough to say it is the finest variety introduced to date.

The trees from which we obtain our buds were purchased from W. P. Starks Nurseries and these trees from which we cut our buds bore fruit last year and we know they are genuine.

ELBERTA CLING — Mid-Season Yellow Clingstone—An immense size yellow peach that looks just like Elberta, but is a perfect

clingstone. The tree is a sure and heavy cropper and the fruit is of superb quality. Flesh firm, excellent shipper, goes on the market in good condition and brings top prices.

The best yellow clingstone peach, and it succeeds perfectly in all Elberta sections and farther north. Fruiting successfully and profitably all over the United States. We urge its planting in all home and market orchards as it is the finest all-around Cling we have ever seen. 3 days before Elberta. Eating, Cooking, Canning, Market.

EARLY ELBERTA—Freestone: mid-season; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to Peach growing regions except in the Gulf States. The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Summer Gleason of Utah, who says: "Seedling of Elberta with all the

characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar." In size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders. Season of ripening, fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford's Early, Georgia Belle and J. H. Hale.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This magnificent large yellow freestone peach. Good quality, and a beauty which makes it one of the most popular orchard varieties. August.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections, North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1.

LATE VARIETIES

LATE ELBERTA—Late yellow freestone. Best sort between Hale and Krummel. Looks just exactly like Elberta, but ripens 2 weeks after it. Better flavor. One of the best shippers, comes on market when yellow peaches bring top prices. Tree satisfactory in growth, bearing and hardiness. It has been one of our most satisfactory varieties. Late peaches are profitable. 14 days after Elberta. Cooking, eating, canning, market.

HEATH CLING—Very late, white. Best strain of the well known White Heath. Fruit tender, melting, juicy, luscious, firm, does not bruise easily and ships well. Tree good grower, hardy. 40 days after Elberta. Cooking, eating, market.

OLD FASHIONED RED INDIAN—Very highly colored, red as blood to the seed, very large. Fruit so large that it would not go into a pint tin cup. There are many strains of Red Indian Peaches on the market and a

great many are very small and undesirable. Our buds from which our Red Indian were grown were cut from a tree. We believe that this strain is the very best of all the strains.

WHITE ENGLISH—Cling. Ripe latter part of September. Of good size, skin between white and yellow; flesh white, firm, fine texture, juicy and of excellent flavor. There are several types of the White English peach, as is well known. All have their merits, but none will measure up to the one we are now offering. There has been a strong demand for many years for the true White English peach, and after looking over the field for nearly 40 years, we have found it.

CHINESE CLING—Cling. Ripe July 20 to 25. A favorite peach; of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh of the very highest quality; indeed the standard of richness among peaches.

VERY LATE VARIETIES

STINSON'S OCTOBER—Cling. Ripe October 1 to 15. Large; white, with showy red cheek; flesh white and of fine flavor. One of the best and most popular Peaches.

SALWAY—Fruit a large, roundish deep yellow, with rich marbled brownish red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, rich and sugary. Prized as one of the best late, showy market sorts. Freestone. October.

KRUMMEL OCTOBER—BEST LATE PEACH—Latest yellow freestone. Gloriously red and gold—handsomest, best of all late peaches. Hangs on after all others—till frost. Of great size, almost round, deep yellow, covered with carmine cheeks; luscious, sweet, no bitterness next to the pit. Flesh firm and it ships perfectly. A general favorite for sweet pickles. Tree is a strong grower, ex-

tremely hardy, bears young and seldom fails. Everywhere—East, West, North, South, the queen of all late peaches. Late varieties always pay, and Kummel leads in big profits.

It comes on the market after all other good freestones are gone, and peach lovers gladly pay highest prices for them. 40 days after Elberta. Cooking, eating, canning, market.

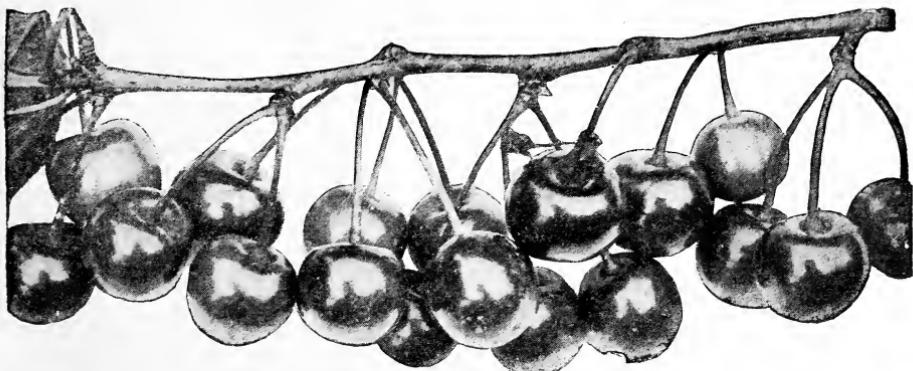
Our New Peach — Maxine

The Maxine originated near Rogers on the fruit farm of Fred Hofer. It has borne a heavy crop for several years without a failure while many other varieties growing in same orchard made complete failures. The trees are inclined to be somewhat dwarf and may be planted closer together than most any other variety—18 feet each way is a good distance to plant them. The peach is as large as an Elberta, semi-cling; ripens 30 days before Elberta; color is cream overlaid with dark

pink; the quality is the best we have ever known in any peach that ripens as early as this one. We only have about 500 trees for this season. We guarantee you to be well pleased with this peach or your money refunded, and remember you have peaches from this variety when all others fail. Prices: 3 to 5 ft. trees \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz. Will not ship more than one dozen trees to any one person.

Cherries

Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profitable results. The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil or the soil should be well drained, so that water may not remain near the roots for any considerable time.



Large Montmorency

	Each	10	100
	rate	rate	rate
2 to 3 feet,	35c	33c	30c
3 to 4 feet,	48c	45c	40c
4 to 5 feet,	55c	50c	45c
5 to 6 feet,	75c	65c	55c
6 to 7 feet,	95c	92c	90c

DUKE and MORELLO (Sour)
DYEHOUSE—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit. A

very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, is of better quality and productive. Free. May.

EARLY RICHMOND— Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season last of May and first of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO— Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY — A fine large, light red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

OSTHEIM— Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season late.

WRAGG—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

CHERRIES (Sweet)

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright

glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer. Last of June and first of July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle to last of June.

MAY DUKE—An excellent, old well-known variety. Fruit large, dark red, juicy, rich; almost sweet. Tree rather dwarf in habit, vigorous and productive.

HYBRID CHERRIES

2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM—Originated in Minnesota through a cross between the native Sand cherry and the Miner plum. Like the Hansen hybrid plums, it possesses remarkable hardiness combined with enormous productiveness. In appearance the fruit resembles the plum more than the cherry, but it has the bright red color of the cherry and the prolific fruiting habit of the Sand cherry. Ripens the last of June.

ST. ANTHONY—A sand cherry hybrid of the breeding of Zumbra cherry. Fruit small to medium, round, dark purplish black; excellent for preserving. Ripens last of July.

ZUMBRA—Sand cherry hybrid produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The tree is a dwarf grower, and produces its fruit in thick clusters along the limbs. Fruit small to medium, dark purplish black, round, crisp, juicy. Ripens last of August. Valuable for home and market.

I have received my one hundred and fifteen grape vines and one hundred Delicious apple trees. Have planted them and every one of them is growing. The two cherry trees are making blossoms. I am very much satisfied with my trees and vines. I have showed them to several of my friends, and they found them just fine. Several of them said they were going to order some trees and vines from your nursery. I will want a few more hundred trees and vines next year. I remain your friend. Ben Saintes, New Iberia, La.

This day received two roses in good condition and they are splendid bushes. I certainly thank you for this fair deal, and assure you that it will be of value to you not long off by dealing with me as you have. You will know of the success I have with your stock, and I trust to be able to afford a larger order next time.

Sincerely, James C. Lambert, Oklahoma City, Okla. Route 1.

Enclosed find order with check for some more fruit trees, grape vines, and rose bushes. The fruit trees I got from you last year all grew but one, and that one had started but got drowned from excessive rains. I also handed the catalog which I got from you to two of my friends, and they bought some trees from you, and they say that every one grew. I planted 275 fruit trees last spring and bought from four different nurseries, and the trees I got from you did better than those from the other nurseries; and their leaves looked so much healthier. Wishing you much success the coming year.

I remain yours truly, Joseph Muths, Tipton, Kansas.

Pears

The soil should be rich and well cultivated. A pear orchard should not be permitted to "go to grass." They should be pruned every year, dwarfs especially. Dwarfs should have low heads and be trained in a pyramidal form, one-half of the previous season's growth being cut off each spring.

Pears succeed best on rather steep hillsides. Plant pears midway on the slope, putting something else on the upper and lower sections. Cultivate sparingly, so as to induce a very low growth, and let blue grass take the land before the trees come into fruitage. When blight appears, cut off the affected parts at once and burn them; cut six inches below the lowest blight, to insure taking all infested sap.

Price	Each	10	100
	rate	rate	rate
2 to 2 feet,	30c	28c	25c
3 to 4 feet,	40c	35c	30c
4 to 5 feet,	45c	40c	35c
5 to 6 feet,	50c	48c	46c
6 to 7 feet,	60c	59c	58c

EARLY VARIETIES

BARTLETT—Large size, with beautiful blush next to the sun; buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; bears early. August and September.

WILDER EARLY—One of the very earliest pears. Size medium; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent. Always find a ready sale in market. Largely grown by commercial orchardists. Tree bears good crops early and annually. August and September.

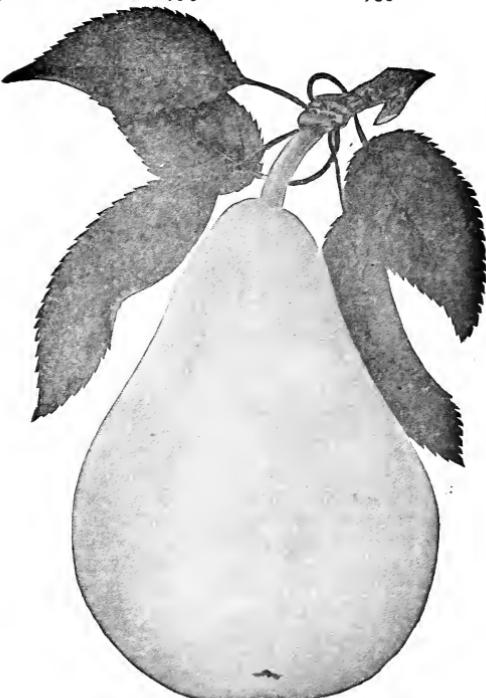
AUTUMN VARIETIES

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. September and Oct.

GARBER—Very large, oval, narrowing at both ends; yellow as an orange; flesh whiteish juicy, sweet and very pleasant. Tree an upright grower with heavy, dark green foliage. September.

KIEFFER—Large, golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy, and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving; the most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince, therefore no dwarfs should be planted. Keiffer receives more praise and condemnation than any other. It is liable to overbear, therefore, special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

PINEAPPLE or BLIGHT-PROOF—This pear is very attractive; yellow with conspicuous brown specks, is very beautiful and has a distinct, pleasing odor which has been suggested by some as resembling that of pineapple. For this reason the name "Pineapple



Bartlett

"Pear" has been adopted for it. The tree is a vigorous grower, has beautiful glossy foliage and is very prolific. Orchardists may grow this variety with full confidence of its not being bothered by blight. The parent tree, from which the scions were taken for

the planting on the Experiment Station, measures a little more than 9 ft. in circumference and stands on the plantation of Mrs. B. N. Stuckey, Nesmith, S. C. Some of the older trees in Georgia are growing on the

farm of the late Dr. C. C. Daniel, near Allenhurst, Ga., and Mrs. E. A. Dasher, of Glennville, Ga. The trees come into bearing from one to two years ahead of most other varieties. Last August.

Selected Plums

(BUDDED)



Burbank

Big Gorgeous Colored Plums!—appealing to the eye and satisfying to the appetite. Plums of gold! Red plums! Blue plums! Plums of royal purple! Plums "big as little peaches!" Plums packed with a sweetness that **cannot** be described! Plums for everyone—everywhere. Be sure to plant some in your home orchard.

The plums listed on these pages are the best we have found in our century's search and test.

Price	Each	10	100
	rate	rate	rate
2 to 3 feet,	20c	18c	15c
2 to 4 feet,	30c	28c	25c
4 to 5 feet,	40c	37c	35c
5 to 6 feet,	50c	48c	45c
6 to 7 feet,	75c	72c	70c

ABUNDANCE—Large, roundish, free-stone, amber, turning to a rich cherry color with a whiteish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent, vigorous and very productive. July.

BURBANK—Large, nearly globular, clear

cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow; rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of July.

RED JUNE—The best Japan plum, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large;

deep vermillion red, with handsome blooms, flesh light lemon-yellow, firm; moderately juicy; fine quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive.

HYBRID VARIETIES

HANSKA—Beautiful color, bright red with heavy bloom; flesh firm, yellow and of good quality; fragrant; apricot flavor; tree tall, rapid grower; pit small.

WANETA—Cross between Terry and a Japanese plum. Regarded as the largest and best all around newer sort. Bright red, delicious quality, small pit, skin free from acerbity, very productive and an early bearer, often producing fruit 2 inches in diameter. This is Prof. Hansen's masterpiece in plums and you will make no mistake in planting them liberally.

AMERICA—Very early, Hybrid. A full Brother of Gold, the sensational \$3,000.00 plum. Same parentage—a cross between Burbank (Japanese — and Robinson (Native). From the far-reaching experimental hybridizing of 20,000,000 crossbred seedlings by the great scientist, Luther Burbank, came two grand plums—Gold and America; it was then plum growing received its greatest impetus. America is large, glossy coral red—one of the most beautiful and delicious plums ever grown. In our orchard it is the one variety that can always be depended upon for a crop. Tree large, very vigorous, thoroughly hardy, bears extremely young, and bears enormous crops every year. Succeeds everywhere. Eating, Cooking, Market.

"America is almost phenomenally free from rot." Plums of New York. "Sturdy grower, exceptionally hardy, blooms late, scarcely ever fails a full crop; good quality and does not rot." —E. H. Riehl, Ill. Exp. Sta. "Certainly a gem; heavy bearer, practically free from disease, delicious." —J. Williams, Bristol Co., Mass. "Uninjured by 55 degrees below zero." —R. J. Williams, Elmside Quebec.

\$4.00 per bushel. Heads the list as usual. Bent to the ground with large handsome fruit. Visitors can scarcely believe their own eyes. Blooms late, scarcely ever fails to bear full. 8 year trees bore 3 bushels each that brought \$4.00 per bushel. Good quality and does not rot. Sturdy grower and exceptionally hardy. —E. H. Riehl, Ill. Exp. Sta.

ITALIAN PRUNE—(Europe)—Medium large; purplish-black; blue bloom; free; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality; will hang on tree after ripening; splendid for drying and market. Tree very productive. September.

GOLDEN (Gold)—From twenty million native, hybrid and cross-bred seedlings, grown by himself, Luther Burbank made this his first choice. This was also his first great origination, and though since he has produced many, many fruits, never has he produced one that can surpass or equal in all respects the Golden. Though a small dwarf-like tree, with small slender limbs, this is one of the hardiest, strongest trees. The finest of plums and one of the most beautiful, a light transparent golden-yellow, almost covered with a lovely blush. In nearly every state of the Union this plum has been fruited, and from them all come fine reports. This plum is at its best on dry, thin or clay soil. Leave it on the tree until it becomes highly colored, then it is delicious.

SATSUMA or BLOOD—Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and brought \$4.00 per bushel. Good quality and firm; keeps well, pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern states. Middle of July.

GERMAN PRUNE—Mid-season. Ours is the largest, handsomest and best strain, excellent for dessert and preserving; large, dark blue, juicy and delicious. Tree satisfactory; widely planted. Cooking, Canning, Drying, Market.

SIX WEEKS—One of the best productive plums grown; ripens early; of fine flavor, red in color; good to eat, fresh and fine for cooking or preserving; best all around plum for the South.

WILD GOOSE (Tenn.) — Medium to large; red with purplish bloom; cling; the flesh is yellow, juicy and sweet and is highly recommended for kitchen and market. The tree is vigorous and a good bearer. July.

JUICY—This magnificent plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; the fruit is the size of the Abundance; skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting plum flavor; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts; begins to bear when very small and produces enormous crops; keeps well and the tree is perfectly hardy.

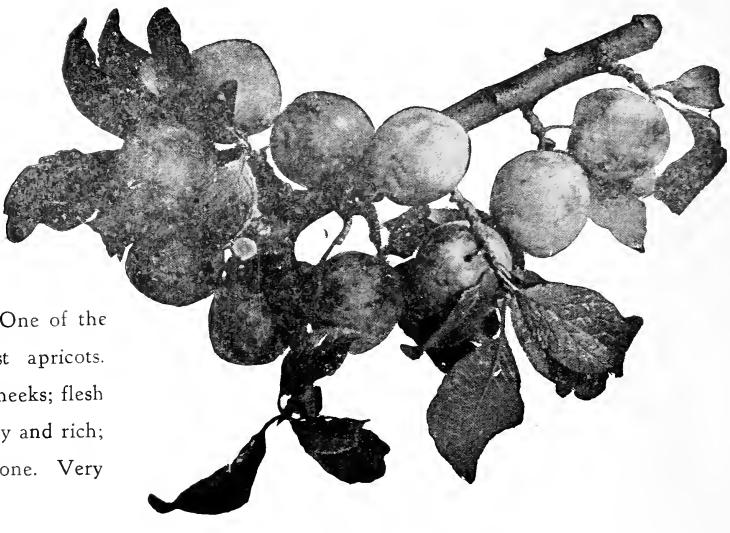
DAMSON—A medium sized, dark purple variety which is very productive; esteemed for preserving and good for eating out of hand. Ripens late August to early September.

Apricots

PRICES ON
APRICOTS
SAME AS
ON PLUMS

SUPERB —
Medium in size,
light salmon col-
or with numer-
ous red or rus-
set dots. Flesh
yellow, firm and
good. Fairly
early.

MOORPARK—One of the
largest and finest apricots.
Yellow with red cheeks; flesh
orange, sweet, juicy and rich;
parts from the stone. Very
productive.



Quinces

50c Each

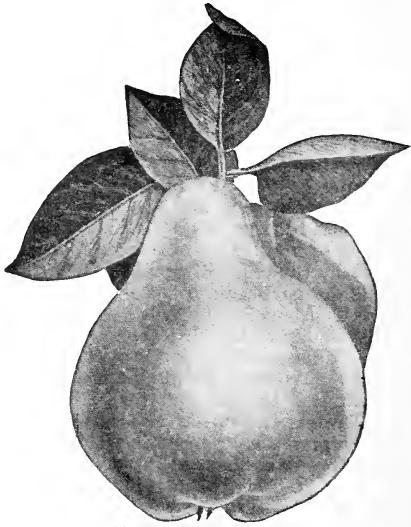
ORANGE—Large, roundish; yellow; cooks
tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable
for preserves and flavoring. Productive. Sep-
tember and October.

CHAMPION—Fruit large, fair and hand-
some. Tree bears abundantly while young.
Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and with-
out hard spots or cores, flavor delicate. The
most valuable of all.

Nectarines

2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.
3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

The Nectarine resembles a peach in shape,
size and flavor. They are fuzzless as a plum,
excellent in quality and a valuable fruit to
grow. We handle only two best varieties:
RED ROMAN (red); **NEW WHITE**,
(white).



Champion Quince

I got the 294 fruit trees and glad to say they are the finest trees I ever saw, and in the
best shape. I thank you very much, and am sure my neighbors will order some from you all;
and I will next fall again. You can use my name if you wish.

Yours truly, J. Y. Johnson, Gainesville, Texas.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before Raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care.

15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

PERFECTION (Red)— This truly wonderful new currant has both large size and extra good quality. Perfectly healthy, a vigorous grower, and in fact an extra fine red currant in every way. Widely advertised all over the country.

WHITE GRAPE— Very large, yellowish

white. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

BLACK NAPLES— The best of its kind, vigorous and productive, fruit good size and quality, fine for jelly: in great demand on some markets.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Prune regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 feet to 6 feet apart in row. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

OREGON CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY— Berries very large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy, not very thorny and a very prolific bearer. One of the best berries for the market.

DOWNING— Fruit larger than Hough-

ton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. The most popular variety for market growing.

HOUGHTON— A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth; red, tender and very good; valuable.

Asparagus

Is of the easiest culture and is one of the first good things you may have from your garden. The plants, when once established, last for years and grow better with age. Care should be taken not to pick Asparagus the first season planted. The ground should be well drained and well enriched with barnyard manure; give liberal dressing of manure each year.

5c each; 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Horseradish

It is as easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its great value in the making of sauces and seasoning. Once used in pickle it will never be done without. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, and it grows and multiplies very fast.

10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Spray Material

F. O. B., Rogers, Cost of Containers Extra

Lime Sulphur Solution

25c per gal., in lots of from 1 to 5 gallons.
20c per gal., in lots of from 5 to 10 gallons.
18c per gal., in lots of from 10 to 50 gallons.
16c per gal., per 55 gal. barrel.

Oil Emulsion

30c per gal., in lots of from 1 to 5 gallons.

25c per gal., in lots of from 5 to 10 gallons.
22c per gal., in lots of from 10 to 50 gallons.
20c per gal., per 55 gal. barrel.

Arsenate of Lead — dry, powdered

25c per pound in 1 to 4 pound lots.
20c per pound in 5 pound lots.

Bluestone

15c per pound in 1 to 10 pound lots.
12c per pound in 10 to 50 pound lots.

Raspberries

Plant three and a half feet apart in rows four feet apart. Thin to four or five good canes in a hill; cut out old canes as soon as through fruiting.

5c each; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000

RED VARIETIES

KING (Early King)—Red. Very hardy and fine for cold climates. Ripens early; light red; soft; fine for home growing.

FLAMING GIANT—The largest of all red Raspberries; a very rank grower, and will produce enormous crops of excellent quality berries.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—The new everbearing variety. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson of large size and of surprising quality, sugary with full raspberry flavor. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay and the canes are absolutely hardy.

Records made with Red Raspberry, 1927.

1 acre St. Regis produced 186 crates that sold for \$630.00, in the spring of 1927, and this same acre produced 75 crates in the fall that sold for more than \$200.00. Grown and sold by Austin Cline, Garfield, Ark.

2 acres of King Raspberry produced in spring of 1926 for George Eden, Garfield, Ark., \$997.00 worth of marketable berries.

Plant red raspberry in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in rows. 3110 plants to the acre.

BLACK VARIETIES

CUMBERLAND—The largest of all the blackcaps; coal black berries; very firm and the quality of the very best; excellent shipper. Bush is a strong grower, stocky canes and unusually prolific. Midseason.

BLACK PEARL—Black. A new and one of the most satisfactory black raspberries for home or market use. Canes hardy and disease resistant. Berries large, glossy black and attractive. Excellent flavor and ripening over a short period, making it desirable for market. Originated at St. Joseph, Mo.

KANSAS—Very large; black; a berry of splendid quality for general use and popular on the market. In many sections it is the leading sort for extensive planting on account of its vigorous and healthy growth, and prolific bearing. Midseason.

YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN QUEEN—A great big golden yellow berry that is wonderfully productive.



St. Regis Everbearing

one of the finest for jams, jellies, etc.

PURPLE VARIETIES

CARDINAL—Purple. Adapted to a wider range of climate and soil than any other raspberry, yet not so largely grown as Columbian. Berries large, dark purple, tender, juicy and in flavor resembles red raspberries.

LATHAM (Red Raspberry)

LATHAM (Minnesota No. 4)—A new introduction from the Minnesota State breeding farm. A very firm, large and most prolific red raspberry yet introduced. It is extremely hardy and of the very best quality. It has been largely planted in Minnesota and has given the best results. It stands shipping well and tops the market. It is mosaic-free, a disease that attacks raspberries sometimes. Plant some in your garden. You will never regret it. It is claimed that many fruit growers are averaging 1,000.00 per acre a year.

Price 5c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Blackberry

HOW TO GROW THE McDONALD BERRY

Plant two rows of McDonald and one row of Dewberries or Blackberries to pollinate, for every two rows of McDonald planted. Set rows six or seven feet apart and plant every eighteen inches or two feet in the row. The McDonald berry will yield about 100 crates per acre where properly cared for and people have found them to be very profitable. They sold this year for \$5.00 per crate, making \$500 or more per acre.

After you get the McDonald started the third year mow them off and rake and burn. Do this every third year. Blackberries are a great deal cheaper grown than the Strawberry. They do not require the cultivation that the Strawberry does and any kind of ground is good enough for the Blackberry and they will sell in any market.

BLACKBERRY BY-PRODUCTS

Besides being eaten fresh, the blackberry is dried, canned, made into jam, jellies and other preserves, and pressed to extract the juice. Dried blackberries are not used as much as formerly, because more convenient methods of preserving have been developed.

The introduction of the lacquered-tin can, which does not discolor the contents as does the ordinary tin when it comes in contact with this acid fruit, has assisted in the rapid expansion of the blackberry-canning industry. The berries may be preserved in a sugar solution or, as is more customary, preserved without sugar by heating. This latter process is very inexpensive and is more satisfactory for the trade, since berries put up this way can be used for many purposes for which berries preserved with sugar would be unsuitable.—From Bulletin No. 643, U. S. Department Agriculture on "Blackberry Culture." Send for this Bulletin. It is free.

BLACKBERRIES PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

There is a great and increasing demand for blackberries. There is no fruit capable of yielding greater profits. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases of 24 quarts from an acre, and that is usually consistent to figure on an average of \$100 to \$150 per acre after paying for picking, boxes and express.

For field culture plant three feet apart in rows six feet apart. For garden culture plant four feet apart in rows five feet apart.

If planted between the rows of young trees in an orchard to maturity, they will produce fruit two seasons after planting.

5c each; 50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

BLOWERS BLACKBERRY— "The giant of all blackberries." The fruit is exceedingly sweet. This is a first-class shipper. The season of ripening is from the middle of July until frost, with the bulk of the crop maturing in the month of August. It is a hardy variety. It has endured 20 degrees below zero.

EARLY HARVEST— One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation, a compact dwarf grower, fruit rather small and of good quality, heavy bearer.

McDONALD— Enormously productive, out yielding any other known variety of blackberry. Ripens two weeks before Early Harvest, and is the earliest ripening of all blackberries. Can be sold for extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

ROBINSON Blackberry— Large, delicious berries, very prolific, and a valuable berry for the Southwest.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY— A Texas berry, large, black, firm, and a strong grower. Ripens in midseason.

Adam's Improved Elderberry

A new fruit perfected from the common elderberry. The small white flowers come in large handsome clusters; very fragrant and handsome, opening in early summer when other flowers are scarce. Fruit black, very profuse, ripening in August. Grows 6 to 8

feet high. Berries are highly esteemed for pies, sauce, cordials and highly flavored wine, which is very refreshing. Everybody likes these improved elderberries; they are easy to grow and do well everywhere. Price 50c each 3 for \$1.00; 6 for \$1.75.

Dewberries

A variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. In size and quality the fruit excels the Blackberry; very profuse bearer and reasonably hardy. Vines should be covered with straw or earth over winter in cold climates. The fruit of the Dewberry is highly prized as a market fruit, owing to its large size and quality.

5c each; 50c per doz; \$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000

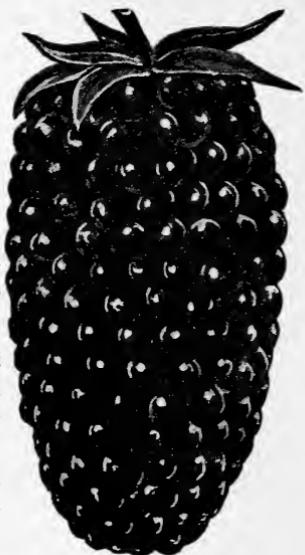
AUSTIN— Berries very much larger than those of any other Dewberry or Blackberry. It requires no trellis or stakes. The fruit is jet black and of very superior quality and flavor. For productiveness it out-rivals all Dewberries.

LUCRETIA— Fruit very large, luscious and sweet; perfectly hardy, healthy, enormously productive; a very prolific market fruit; the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter and staked up early in the spring. Fruit ripens early, is often one and one half inches long.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY

Perfectly free from thorns; berries are of very best qualities, large in size, rich and juicy, and early. Price 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

Much like Lucretia, but very distinct; and exceedingly early, being seven to ten days ahead and all cleaned off when Lucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform. Was found in a Lucretia patch.



NEW DEWBERRY PREMO

EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES

Makes rapid and strong growth; should be grown on trellis. Berries are jet black, late and of fine quality, very productive for the amount of space they occupy; hardy. Price 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Non-Warranty—In the event any Nursery Stock, seed or plants sold by us should prove untrue to name we will refund the price paid us or replace the same free of charge, and it is agreed that we are not liable for any greater damages.

Our rule on paying the Parcel Post, Express or Freight charges on all orders amounting to \$10.00 and up, gives you advantage of having our high grade nursery stock delivered to your door for the extreme low price quoted in this catalog, by making your order amount to \$10.00 or more. If you are thousands of miles away from us you have the same advantage of these very low prices as one living very near us.

Loganberry

A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, shape of blackberries and color of raspberries. Plants are strong, vigorous growers; very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England.

10c each; \$1.00 per doz.: \$7.00 per 100.

Sage

HOLT'S MAMMOTH— Plant very robust, perfectly hardy, ornamental. Large leaves, finest flavor, used for seasoning sausages, meat dressing, etc. Also for medical purposes. Should be in every garden. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Arkansas Native Seedling Fruit

ARKANSAS NATIVE PERSIMMON

A very large seedling variety. Price 25c each.

The GIANT HIMALAYA BERRY

It grows a cane twenty to thirty feet in length if left untrimmed. It is usually trained to a wire or over a trellis as a grape vine. The berries are almost coreless and very rich; they need very little sugar in cooking. They have a flavor all their own and are surpassingly good for pies, jellies and jams. Perfectly hardy; makes enormous yield. Introducer claims that from two vines he picked \$31.00 worth of fruit one year, and \$54.00 worth the next. It is well worth giving a trial. Our plants are genuine. Price 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

Valuable for the extreme North, as the fruit is borne on the young growth, and is of course hardy in any climate. This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow one to three feet high and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of Strawberries. Price 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY

This interesting plant belongs to the Raspberry family. The fruit is borne in large clusters and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr. For jelly making, canning and preserving, it is without equal. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, by mail postpaid.

OZARK HUCKLEBERRY

This delicious little berry is a native of the Ozark Mountain range, remarkable for its fine flavor, is a choice fruit for jams, pies and fruit cake. Grows luxuriant, very hardy;

a prolific bearer and when given a small amount of attention produces regular annual crops. Will grow on almost any kind of soil, and when once set, is there permanently never having to be renewed. Each 10c. \$1.00 per dozen.

CRYSTAL WHITE BLACKBERRY

Berries of fine, translucent white, of good size, sweet and pleasant. Canes prolific, but not entirely hardy. Should be planted near other sorts to fruit well. Price 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNEBERRY

A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is reddish-purple in color and changing to a bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild rich sub-acid, excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. Price 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PAW-PAW or "ARKANSAS BANANA"

A small tree with purplish or whitish flowers and handsome foliage. The large fruit is edible and improves by cultivation. Hardy as far north as the middle of Nebraska. Worthy of more extensive planting. Very desirable as an ornamental tree. Price of first class trees 50 cents each.

BLUEBERRIES

Resembles our common huckleberry in flavor, shape and color; is much larger, as large as a good size grape. The new commercial berry in New Jersey, Florida and other states; produces from \$550 to \$1500 worth per acre; ships better than any berry; demand for the berries unlimited; supply very, very limited. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$17.00 per 100.

WE DO NOT EMPLOY AGENTS

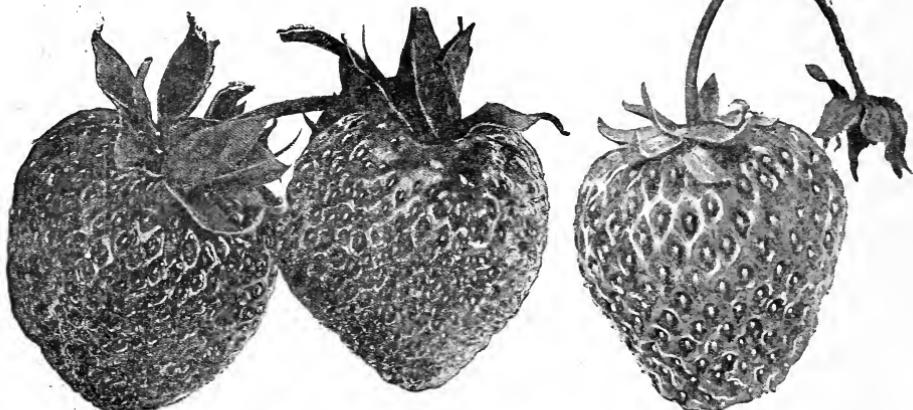
We make our prices direct from grower to planter, thereby saving for you all the agent's commission, which runs from 35 to 75 per cent. When you buy from us you are assured of getting the very best trees and plants at the very lowest prices that first-class, high grade nursery stock can be sold and delivered to your express or post office.

The order of 636 two-year old grape vines was received by me in first class condition and when you stated that you would send well rooted vines you can tell the world that you did not fail to do so. I wish to thank you for your judgment in the way that you shipped them, and also wish to state that I am very well pleased with vines. I have them planted and am most sure that some of them will have grapes on them this season. I thank you again.

Yours very truly. Joseph J. Bonne, Beaumont, Texas, Route 1. Box 178D.

Strawberries

Price: 1c each; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.



Senator Dunlap

Klondike

MITCHELL'S EARLY— Profitable by reason of its productiveness and earliness; requires deep, heavy soil; plant exceedingly vigorous and healthy; fruit large, handsome and good, rather long in shape and of a bright, glossy crimson; early.

SENATOR DUNLAP— This is a great producer and a money maker and a good all purpose variety. Easy to grow, just the thing for the beginner. Will grow a full crop on most any kind of soil. Is considered one of the very best for canning and home use. Exceedingly productive, plants small but have long roots that make it a sure cropper and a drouth resister. We have a wonderfully productive strain of Dunlap that never fails to please.

GANDY— Large, light crimson, flesh of firm, good quality. Plants vigorous but should be planted in swamp or moist, clay soils. Perfect. Late.

AROMA— An old standby that we have been growing for over 30 years. The demand for Aroma plants is tremendous, there is never enough to supply the increasing demand. In matters of productiveness, quality, flavor and market value, the Aroma is so much superior to the other old standard late varieties that we urge our customers to plant Aroma heavily and increase their profits by prolonging their berry season. Aroma does well wherever grown and no matter where you are located you can safely plant heavily to Aroma.

KLONDYKE (improved)— This is the standard berry for the southern and middle states and does fairly well in the northern states. Productive, brilliantly colored and so firm that on the northern markets it classes as a reshipper, that is, a berry firm enough to reship to the smaller tributary markets and therefore commands topnotch prices.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

Price

2c each; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000

PROGRESSIVE— The universal everbearer, an old favorite; succeeds in all soils and climates, except in the extreme South; fruits heavily the first season the plants are set; very heavy cropper of medium large, sweet, mild, and beautifully colored berries. Grow it in hills or narrow rows.

CHAMPION—A very heavy fruiter of medium large, choice berries; begins fruiting three or four months after plants are set and fruits until freezing weather. Resembles Pro-

gressive in every way. Champion is a dependable everbearer; grow it in hills or narrow rows.

MASTODON, The Jumbo Everbearer— From all indications and reports, Mastodon will hold first place among the everbearers. It's a very beautiful and strong grower, a heavy fruiter, and the berries are as large as strawberries grow.

We have had several years' experience with the Mastodon and the more we see of it the

better we like it, and I honestly believe you will like it. Anyway, I advise you to try some Mastodon plants this year. I want you to see a real heavy fruiting everbearer which produces jumbo berries of very good quality.

In order to get you interested we are going to make the prices on Mastodon plants just as low as possible. As long as these plants

last, you may have them at the following delivered prices:

25 plants	.....	\$1.00
50 plants	.....	\$1.75
100 plants	.....	\$2.50
500 plants	.....	\$10.00
1000 plants	.....	\$20.00

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables of the garden. Scarcely has the grass begun to grow when your table can be supplied with this earliest of all vegetables. Excellent for sauce, pies, cakes, jellies, puddings, wine, etc. It continues long in use and is valuable for canning for winter use. Succeeds everywhere, easy to grow and should be in every garden or lot as you get more value for your money than any other vegetable grown.

Culture— Good plants are easily grown in any good soil. Plant 4 feet apart each way, in deep, warm and very rich soil. The more manure the better the stalk. For winter forcing take up two-year roots in fall, leave out to freeze, then bed close together on cellar bottom or under greenhouse bench in the dark.

BURBANK'S GIANT CRIMSON

This is one of the greatest and most valuable vegetables we have ever offered. It is the earliest, tenderest, sweetest and best of all rhubarbs; fit for use in early spring, summer and all fall, while the common or sour sorts are fit for use only a few weeks in the spring. As fast as stalks are pulled new ones take their places. Scarcely has the frost disappeared until your table is supplied with this delicious, refreshing and healthful article of food which is so much desired and appreciated. The stalks are twice the size of the ordinary kind, and of a bright crimson

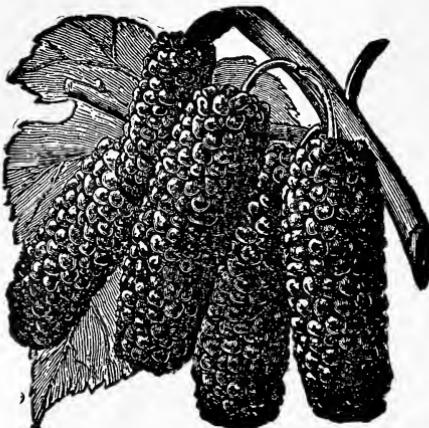
color, very tender, crisp, and of mild delightful flavor; the skin is so tender it does not have to be removed when cooking and the sauce has a deep crimson color. Stalks will average 10 to 24 inches long, broad, thick, and solid, stalks will weigh on an average one-half pound each and often weigh a full pound. Enormously productive, brings high prices and is a great money-maker and in great demand. Try a dozen or two, our word for it you will never have cause to regret your purchase and you will never be without some of this variety. Price, strong roots, 10¢ each, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES

Planting Distance for Trees and Plants	Feet Apart
Apple	25 to 35
Pear	20 to 25
Cherry	18 to 25
Peach	18 to 25
Plum	15 to 20
Quince	10 to 12
Figs	12 to 15
Mulberry	25 to 30
Japan Persimmon	15 to 25
Pecans	40 to 60
Grapes	8 to 10
Blackberry, 3 feet apart in row	6
Dewberry, 2 feet apart in row	4
Raspberry, 3 feet apart in row	5
Strawberries, 15 to 18 inches in rows	4

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row, and the product will be the num-

ber of square feet for each plant; or hill which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) gives the number of trees or plants per acre.	Distance apart	No. of Trees
	10 feet by 10 feet	435
	11 feet by 11 feet	360
	12 feet by 12 feet	302
	13 feet by 13 feet	257
	14 feet by 14 feet	222
	15 feet by 15 feet	193
	16 feet by 16 feet	170
	17 feet by 17 feet	150
	18 feet by 18 feet	134
	19 feet by 19 feet	120
	20 feet by 20 feet	108
	25 feet by 25 feet	69
	30 feet by 30 feet	48
	33 feet by 33 feet	40
	40 feet by 40 feet	27



Downing's Everbearing Mulberries

Everbearing Mulberry

Price List

2 to 3 feet, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.
3 to 4 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz

DOWNING—Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of western and middle states.

HICKS—Wonderfully prolific fruit sweet excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

STUBBS—Originated in Laurens Co., Ga. A tree of fine growth, beautiful foliage; fruit is of enormous size, frequently two inches in length; quality excellent; lasts about two months; extremely rare variety.

Model Orchards for Highway Stands

(Priced far below regular price.)

If you have some land along side a state highway, where thousands of people travel daily and more will travel in the future, you have a golden opportunity to reap a rich harvest by planting one of our Model Orchards and setting up a roadside stand. One will easily net you \$1,000.00 per acre each year.

The traveling people are anxious to patronize your stand of home grown fruits and vegetables, and prefer to buy from you rather than the grocery stores. Some roadside stands are doing a business equal to the best grocery stores in their nearest towns. These stands may be operated by the women and children who will take great pride in looking after them, and at the same time it teaches your children to be business boys and girls and causes them to meet the best class of people who travel through the country that is worth much to them in an educational way. There are many highway stands that are paying a profit to take care of all the expenses of the farm and putting money in the bank each month.

If you do not have any land along the highways and know of some one who might be interested in one of our highway stand orchards, we will be glad to reward you for telling them of our offer, or showing them this catalog and writing us when they send us their order.

After many hours of study and observation

we list below the number and name of each variety we have selected for a MODEL ORCHARD of one and one-half acres, and have selected the best varieties that will ripen in succession from earliest until latest.

- 33 Apple Trees (4 Yellow Transparent, 3 Duchess, 4 Red Astrachan, 4 Wealthy, 5 Jonathan, 2 Grimes' Golden, 7 Delicious, 4 Stayman.)
 - 33 Peach Trees (3 Mayflower, 3 Early Wheeler, 4 Early Rose, 5 Alton, 5 J. H. Hale, 4 Belle of Georgia, 4 White English, 3 Stinson's October, 2 Krummel October.)
 - 10 Pear Trees (3 Wilder, 4 Garber, 3 Pineapple.)
 - 10 Cherry Trees (3 Dyehouse, 4 Large Morency, 3 English Morello.)
 - 10 Plum Trees (3 Red June, 2 Hanska, 3 America, 2 Gold.)
 - 4 Apricot Trees (4 Moorpark.)
 - 4 Quince Trees (2 Orange, 2 Champion).
 - 4 Nectarine Trees (2 Red Roman, 2 New White).
- Total 108 Trees. We furnish the above trees in 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft. 300 Raspberry Plants (100 St. Regis, everbearing red; 100 Cumberland, black; 100 Flaming Giant, red).
- 400 Blackberry Plants (100 Early Harvest, 100 McDonald, 200 Robinson).
 - 200 Dewberry Plants (100 Lucretia, 100 Premo).

1500 Strawberry Plants (300 Mitchell's Early, 400 Aroma, 300 Gandy, 500 Progressive).

25 Rhubarb Plants.

150 Grape Vines (100 Concord, 25 Moore's Early, 15 Niagara, 10 Delaware).

The above lot we have named MODEL ORCHARD, for highway stands. We supply this lot delivered to your nearest express office prepaid, guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect or your money refunded.

2 to 3 ft. trees and 1 year grape vines, \$70.00

3 to 4 ft. trees and 1 year grape vines, \$60.00

4 to 6 ft. trees and 2 yr., bearing size, \$1.00

We will furnish one half of the above lot, delivered to your station; enough to plant three-fourths of an acre, for

2 to 3 ft. size, \$30.00.

3 to 4 ft. size, \$35.00.

4 to 6 ft. size, \$40.00.

We will furnish twice the MODEL ORCHARD for highway stands or enough to plant three acres for

2 to 3 ft. size, \$95.00.

3 to 4 ft. size, \$110.00.

4 to 6 ft. size, \$135.00.

We will furnish four times the MODEL ORCHARD for highway stands, or enough to plant out six acres (will put in lot of extras free) for:

2 to 3 ft. size, \$180.00.

3 to 4 ft. size, \$200.00.

4 to 6 ft. size, \$250.00.

\$1.00 Specials \$1.00

In Well Rooted Mailing Size Trees and Plants The Biggest Dollar's Worth You Ever Bought.

(Fruits that ripen in succession from early until late.)

\$1.00 Apple Special—3 Early Harvest, 4 Red June, 4 Jonathan, 4 Delicious.

\$1.00 Peach Special—2 Mayflower, 3 Early Rose, 3 J. H. Hale, 3 Belle of Georgia, 2 Heath Cling, 2 Krummel October.

\$1.00 Cherry Special—2 Early Richmond, 2 Large Montmorency

\$1.00 Plum Special—2 Red June, 3 Hanska, 2 America,

\$1.00 Grape Special—5 Moore's Early, 2 Niagara, 5 Concord.

\$1.00 Raspberry Special—25 St. Regis Everbearing, 25 Cumberland.

\$1.00 Blackberry Special—25 Early Harvest, 25 McDonald.

\$1.00 Dewberry Special—25 Austin, 25 Lucretia.

\$1.00 Strawberry Special—25 Mitchell's Early, 50 Aroma, 25 Gandy, 50 Klondike.

\$2.50 Specials \$2.50

\$2.50 Apple and Peach Collection:

Apple—4 Yellow Transparent, 4 Liveland Raspberry, 4 Maiden Blush, 4 Grimes' Golden, 5 Delicious.

Peach—5 Red Bird, 5 Early Elberta, 5 Chinese Cling.

\$2.50 Cherry, Plum and Pear Collection:

Cherry—2 Early Richmond, 2 Montmorency.

Plum—2 Burbank, 2 Hanska, 2 America.

Pear—2 Wilder, 2 Pineapple.

\$2.50 Grape Special Collection:

7 Moore's Early, 5 Niagara, 4 Delaware, 12 Concord.

\$2.50 Blackberry Special Collection:

50 Early Harvest, 50 McDonald, 25 Robinson.

\$2.50 Raspberry Special Collection:

100 St. Regis Everbearing, 25 Cumberland Black.

\$2.50 Strawberry Special Collection:

100 Imp. Klondike, 100 Aroma, 50 Gandy, 50 Everbearing.

SMALL PROFITS AND MANY SALES IS HOW WE GET OUR EXPENSE MONEY.

"LOW PRICES AND HIGH QUALITY" IS WHAT KEEPS US BUSY.

Our Selections of \$5.00 and \$10.00 Specials

\$5.00 Special, Number A.—25 Apple trees, 20 peach trees, 5 plum trees, 3 pear trees and 4 cherry trees—our selection.
 \$5.00 Special, Number B.—100 Assorted varieties of grape vines—our selection.
 \$5.00 Special, Number C. 100 Blackberries, 10 Dewberries and 100 Raspberries—our selections of the best varieties.
 \$5.00 Special, Number D. 1,000 strawberry plants. 100 Everbearing strawberry plants—our selection of varieties.
 \$10.00 Special, Number A. 50 Apple trees, 35 peach trees, 5 plum trees, 5 cherry trees, 4 pear trees and 1 apricot tree. Our selection of varieties that will continue to ripen all through the season.
 \$10.00 Special, Number B. 60 bearing size Concord grape vines, 10 bearing size Moore's Early, 15 bearing size Campbell's Early, 10 bearing size Niagara, and 5 bearing size Delaware Grape Vines.
 \$10.00 Special, Number C. 800 Strawberry Plants. 100 Mitchell's Early, 200 Premier, 200 Klondike, 100 Gandy, 200 Dunlap, 200 Blackberries 100 Early Harvest, 50 McDonald, 50 Dallas, 100 Dewberry, Premo, 200 Raspberries, 100 St. Regis Everbearing, 50 Flaming Giant and 50 Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS! As Long As They Last In Smaller Grade of Trees and Vines

Apple Trees

Under 1 ft. high, 5c each; \$5.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft. high, 9c each; \$7.50 per 100

These trees were made and set very late last spring, hence they did not make the growth they would have made if they had been made and set early. They are well rooted and will very soon make fine trees; we have in these small grades: Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Delicious, Gano, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Mammoth Black Twig, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Winter Banana and York Imperial.

Peach Trees

Under 1 ft. high, 5c each; \$5.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft. high, 9c each; \$7.50 per 100

These trees were budded very late and the early fall weather stopped their growth; they are well rooted and will soon make good trees. We have in these grades: Elberta, J. H. Hale, Red Bird Cling, Heath Cling and Belle of Georgia.

Grape Vines

3c each; \$2.00 per Hundred

They are rooted (not merely cuttings) and will make excellent vines in one year; they were set very late and did not make much growth this year. We have in this grade Concord.

You are entitled to 10 and 100 rate prices when your order calls for 10 and 100 of a kind, and you may select as many varieties as you wish. (If your order calls for 10 apple trees you get the 10 rate prices and you may select as many varieties as you wish, but if your order calls for 5 apple trees and 5 peach trees you will not be entitled to 10 rate prices.)

Midwest Spray Formula

BY T. J. TALBERT
University of Missouri

APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES

1. Dormant or delayed dormant. Generally most satisfactory just as blossom buds are swelling in spring. Lime-sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal.; or cold or boiled lubricating oil emulsion 3 gal., water to make 100 gal., for San Jose scale and other scale insects. Proprietary miscible oils should be used at dilution recommended by manufacturers.

Special spray. When buds are opening and aphid eggs are hatching. Oil emulsion 3 gal. in 4-6-100 Bordeaux, for plant lice (aphids), San Jose scale and apple scab.

2. Cluster bud spray. When buds begin to separate but before they open. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal.; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for apple scab, leaf spot, curculio, canker worm. Add 1 pt. to 1½ pts. nicotine sulphate when aphids are serious.

3. Second summer or calyx spray. Start when bloom is two-thirds off and finish before blossom ends close. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., for codling moth, plant lice (aphids), curculio, canker worm, apple scab, black rot, leaf spot. Most important summer spray. Should be applied within a week after petals fall to be most effective.

4. Third summer spray. Within 12 or 14 days after calyx spray. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., for apple blotch, curculio, codling moth, lesser apple worm, apple scab, leaf spot, phoma spot. Where apple blotch or phoma spot is serious, use 4-6-100 Bordeaux instead of lime-sulphur.

5. Fourth summer spray. Twelve to 14 days after No. 4. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., for apple blotch, curculio, codling moth, lesser apple worm, apple scab, leaf spot, phoma spot, sooty blotch. Where apple blotch or phoma spot is serious, use 4-6-100 Bordeaux instead of lime-sulphur.

6. Fifth summer spray. Twelve to 14 days after No. 5. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., for apple blotch, curculio, codling moth, lesser apple worm, apple scab, leaf spot, phoma spot, sooty blotch, bitter rot. Where apple blotch or phoma spot is serious, use 4-6-100 Bordeaux instead of lime-sulphur.

7. Sixth summer spray. Twelve to 14 days

after No. 6. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., for apple blotch, curculio, codling moth, lesser apple worm, apple scab, leaf spot, phoma spot, sooty blotch, bitter rot. Make later sprays at intervals of 12 to 14 days when required for codling moth or bitter rot control.

Dusting Apples, Pears and Quinces. Comparatively few growers are now using dust on these fruits because experience and observations have generally shown that where either diseases or insects are serious, liquid sprays usually give better results. Nevertheless, there has recently been a revival of interest in dusts in the central states. The best that the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station can say at this time, however is that dusts may profitably supplement liquid sprays in orchards large enough to justify the purchase of both liquid and dust sprayers. The dust applications may be made quickly between liquid applications and thus may tend to lessen the damage from both insects and diseases. It would be a serious mistake for the grower to rely wholly upon dusts. The dormant sprays must consist of a liquid application, and where apple blotch is serious, dusts have not as yet proved nearly as effective as Bordeaux.

PEACHES, APRICOTS & NECTARINES (See also dust schedule immediately following spray schedule).

1. Dormant spray. Any time after leaves drop in fall and before buds swell in spring. Lime-sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal., or cold or boiled lubricating oil emulsion 3 gal., in 4-6-100 Bordeaux, for San Jose scale, other scale insects, peach leaf curl. When scale is absent, use 6-8-100 Bordeaux or lime-sulphur 7 gal., water to make 100 gal., for control of peach leaf curl. Apply before buds start.

2. First summer spray. As husks or calyces fall, usually about 4 to 7 days after bloom drops. Dry-mix sulphur lime 25 lbs., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water 100 gal., for curculio, brown rot. Where brown rot is not serious, very good results may be secured from spray made of 8 lbs. lime, 2 lbs. arsenate of lead to 100 gal. water.

3. Second summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 2. Dry-mix sulphur lime 25 lbs., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water 100 gal., for scab, brown rot, curculio. Dry-mix sulphur lime is generally the most satisfactory

spray for peaches.

4. Third summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 3. Dry-mix sulphur lime 25 lbs., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water 100 gal., for scab, brown rot, curculio. Where scale and leaf curl are absent, sprays Nos. 2 and 3 will often be sufficient for early peaches. Varieties like Elberta, Heath Cling and Krummel may require 2 or 3 additional sprays made at intervals of about 10 to 12 days.

5. Fourth summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 4. Dry-mix sulphur lime 25 lbs., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water 100 gal., for scab, brown rot, curculio. During rainy seasons additional sprays may be required at intervals of 10 to 12 days up to within 4 or 5 weeks of harvest time.

SOUR CHERRIES AND AMERICAN PLUMS

1. Dormant spray. Just before buds swell in spring. Lime-sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal.; or cold or boiled lubricating oil emulsion 3 gal., water to make 100 gal., for San Jose scale, cherry scale. When scale is absent, dormant spray may be omitted.

2. First summer spray. Just before blossom buds open. Lime-sulphur 3 gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal.; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for curculio, brown rot, leaf spot. Lime-sulphur does less injury and gives much better finish to appearance of fruit and foliage.

3. Second summer spray. As husks or calyces fall. Lime-sulphur 3 gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal.; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for curculio, brown rot, leaf spot. Bordeaux may give better control of leaf spot during wet seasons.

4. Third summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 3. Lime-sulphur 2 1/2 gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for curculio, brown rot, leaf spot. A less number or additional sprays may be required depending on severity of diseases, curculio, and kind of weather.

5. Fourth summer spray. Soon after harvesting fruit. Lime-sulphur 3 gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal.; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for leaf spot, leaf eating insects. For Japanese plums like Burbank, Abundance, Chebot, etc., use peach spray in same proportions as it is less likely to do injury to fruit and foliage.

GRAPES

1. Dormant spray. Few weeks before growth starts in spring. Lime-Sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal., for grape scale, San Jose scale, anthracnose, black rot. If scale is

absent, use 6-8-100 Bordeaux for anthracnose and black rot.

Special bud spray. As buds are swelling. Arsenate of lead 6 lbs., lime 8 lbs., water 100 gal., for grape flea beetle. If beetles are serious, repeat spray in 5 to 7 days.

2. First summer spray. When shoots are showing second or third leaf. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 6 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, flea beetle, rose chafer, curculio. Lime-sulphur solution not used as a spray for grapes on account of injury it may do to fruit and foliage.

3. Second summer spray. Just before blossoms open. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, curculio, flea beetle, berry moth, rose chafer. For grape climbing cut worm, use poison bran mash, sowing it broadcast on ground under vines in evening.

4. Third summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 3 or when bloom is off. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, downy mildew, powdery mildew, curculio, grape root worm. Thorough and timely applications required in successful grape culture.

5. Fourth summer spray. About 10 to 14 days after No. 4. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, downy mildew, powdery mildew, curculio, grape root worm. Perhaps more beginners in grape growing fail on account of improper spraying than from all other causes.

6. Fifth summer spray. About 10 to 14 days after No. 5. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, downy mildew, powdery mildew, curculio, grape root worm. It is important that spraying be discontinued 5 to 6 weeks before harvest, otherwise fruit may be badly stained.

7. Sixth summer spray. About 10 to 14 days after No. 6. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for black rot, anthracnose, downy mildew, powdery mildew, curculio, grape root worm. In vineyards where diseases and insects are not serious, 3 or 4 of the earlier sprays may be sufficient.

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

1. Dormant spray. Just before growth starts in early spring. Lime-sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal., for scale insects. Canes should be tied up to trellis before making application.

2. First summer spray. When new shoots are 8 to 10 in. long. Lime-sulphur 2 1/2 gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for anthracnose, leaf roller, sawfly. Arsenate of lead may be omitted when in-

sects are not present.

3. Second summer spray. Just before blossoms open. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for anthracnose, leaf roller, sawfly. Arsenate of lead may be omitted when insects are not present.

4. Third summer spray. Immediately after harvest. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for anthracnose, leaf roller, sawfly. Apply spray after removal of old canes.

STRAWBERRIES

1. First summer spray. Soon after growth starts in spring. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for crown borer, leaf roller, slugs, weevils, leaf spot, flea beetle. Fields started with healthy plants and fruited no longer than 2 years are not likely to need spraying.

2. Second summer spray. About 10 to 12 days after No. 1. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for leaf roller, slugs, other foliage-eating insects, leaf spot. mildew. Thorough spraying important.

3. Third summer spray. Just as plants begin to bloom. Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for leaf roller, slugs, other foliage-eating insects, leaf spot, mildew. Where insects and diseases are not serious, this spray may be omitted.

4. Fourth summer spray. After renewal following harvest, Bordeaux 4-6-100, arsenate of lead 4 lbs., for leaf roller, slugs, other foliage-eating insects, leaf spot. mildew. Important spray where insects and diseases are serious.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

1. Dormant spray. While dormant in fall, winter or spring. Lime-sulphur 14 gal., water to make 100 gal.; or cold or boiled lubricating oil emulsion 3 gal., water to make 100 gal., for scale insects. When scale is absent, this spray may be omitted.

2. First summer spray. When leaves are unfolding. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for leaf spot, mildew, anthracnose. Where diseases are serious, Bordeaux is suggested instead of lime-sulphur.

3. Second summer spray. Soon after fruit is set. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal., or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for leaf spot, mildew, aphids, currant worms. If aphids are serious, add 1 pt., nicotine sulphate to 100 gal.

4. Third summer spray. About 10 to 14 days after No. 3. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal.; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for leaf spot, mildew, aphids, currant worms. If diseases are serious, us 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs.

5. Fourth summer spray. After fruit is picked. Lime-sulphur 2½ gal., arsenate of lead 2 lbs., water to make 100 gal; or 4-6-100 Bordeaux, arsenate of lead 2 lbs., for leaf spot, anthracnose, leaf-eating insects. This spray not needed unless diseases and insects are serious.

POINTERS ON OIL SPRAYS

The lubricating oil emulsions are not recommended as fungicides. There is no evidence that they have any fungicidal value. When mixed with Bordeaux 4-6-100, however, the combination spray becomes a fungicide as well as an insecticide.

1. For the effective control of scale, liquid lime-sulphur, the lubricating oil emulsions, or miscible oils may be used. If there is any slight advantage in the matter of scale control, it is on the side of the oils.

2. From the standpoint of scale alone, the lubricating oil emulsion sprays are the cheaper.

3. From the point of view of possible injury to fruit trees, lime-sulphur has a decided advantage, as it has never caused injury when applied on dormant trees. However, the oil emulsions are being used extensively for dormant sprays and if the emulsions are properly prepared and diluted, evidence to date indicates that they can be safely used on dormant trees.

4. Use Bordeaux 4-6-100 with every tank of engine oil-soap emulsion. Stock emulsions in which free oil has separated out and come to the surface, due to freezing or any other cause, should not be used. Do not use a dilute spray mixture in which free oil has separated out and come to the surface of the tank. Stir all stock emulsions before measuring for use.

5. Careful experiments and observations in Missouri have shown that San Jose scale can be effectively controlled with lime-sulphur, lubricating oil emulsion and proprietary miscible oils. A very thorough application is necessary and each spray must be used at the proper dilution. As many growers have failed to control scale with oil sprays as with lime-sulphur spray. It is not, therefore, so much a matter of which spray to use as it is of thorough spraying at the right dilution. One good dormant application each year should keep scale well under control and prevent injury to fruit and trees.

Seed Department

The following varieties we have selected as the most dependable and productive of any varieties known to us. Our intentions are to give our customers the best values in seeds of known and tried varieties. If you are in the market for varieties not listed here, we will be glad to quote you prices on quantity lots.

By Mail Post Paid	Per Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
BEANS				
Long yellow Six weeks, Bush Bean	.05		.15	.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod. Bush Bean	.05		.15	.50
Burpee's Bush Lima	.05		.15	.50
Missouri Wonder, Pole Bean	.05		.15	.50
Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pole Bean	.05		.15	.50
BEETS for the Table				
Early Crimson Globe	.05	.15	.40	
CABBAGE				
All Head Early	.05	.35		
Premium Late Flat Dutch	.05	.35		
CUCUMBER				
Improved Long Green	.05	.15		
Chicago Pickle	.05	.15		
LETTUCE				
Big Boston, Head Lettuce	.05	.15		
Early Curled Simpson, does not head	.05	.15		
CANTALOUPES				
Honey Dew	.05	.15	.40	
Rocky Ford	.05	.15	.40	
Early Nutmeg	.05	.15	.40	
EGG PLANTS				
Black Beauty	.10	.40		
WATERMELON				
Keckley Sweet	.05	.15	.35	\$1.00
Tom Watson	.05	.15	.35	1.00
PEAS for Garden				
Alaska	.05		.15	.45
American Wonder	.05		.15	.45
PEPPER				
Chinese Giant, Sweet	.10	.45		
Pimento (very mild)	.10	.45		
Cayenne (red hot)	.10	.45		
RADISHES				
Crimson Giant	.05	.15	.30	
Early Scarlet Globe	.05	.15	.30	
SWEET CORN				
Early Mayflower	.05		.15	.45
POP CORN				
Ozark Queen	.05		.15	.45
PEANUTS				
Tennessee Red			.15	.45
Spanish, small but very productive			.15	.45
TOMATOES				
Earlyana	.05	.35	1.00	
Red Head	.05	.35	1.00	
Ponderosa	.05	.35	1.00	
New Stone	.05	.35	1.00	
TURNIPS				
Purple Top Globe	.05	.15	.35	.90

FLOWER SEED, 10c Per Packet

We offer mixed kinds of the best varieties of the following kinds:

Aster, Cosmos, Pansies, Petunias, Pinks, Poppies, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Verbenas, Zinnias

FLOWER SEED (Perennials)

Mixed of Best Varieties—Aquilégia or Columbine, Baby Breath, Canterbury Bell, Chinese Lantern, Maiden Pink, Daisy Shasta, Digitalis, Forget-Me-Not, Gaillardia, Hibiscus, Holly Hock-Double, Delphinium, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lychnis (scarlet lightning), Oriental Poppy, Phlox, Platycodon, Pyrethrum (painted Daisy), Sweet Williams.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Velvet Sod—A mixture of fine dwarf, close growing grasses, that will produce a neat, velvety lawn and permanent sod in a short time. Weight, about 25 pounds to the bushel. One pound will seed about 300 square feet; 80 to 100 pounds are required for an acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., 1 lb. 65c.; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$2.75, postage paid; by express 10 lbs. at 40c.

Shady Lawn—A modification of our famous "Velvet Sod" mixture, designed for use in shady places: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c.; 1 lb. 65c.; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$2.75, postage paid; by express 10 lbs. at 40c.

Plants

You may not be ready for plants when you see this list. If you will make out your order and send to us and tell us what date you would like to have them we will do our best to get them to you on that date, or file this away until you are ready for your plants and seed. Our plants are all first class, guaranteed to absolutely be free from diseases and insects and to reach you in good condition.

CABBAGE PLANTS (Frost Proof)

Ready for shipment about January 15th, until June. Can supply the following varieties: **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**, very early; **SUCCESSION**, medium; **FLAT DUTCH**, late. 25 plants postpaid, 40c; 100 plants 65c; 500 plants \$1.50; 1000 plants \$2.25; 1000 plants by express not prepaid, \$1.50; 5,000 for \$6.00.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

Prices Post Paid: 60c for 200; \$1.25 for 500; \$2.00 for 1,000; \$8.00 per crate of 6,000

POTATO PLANTS, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico

By mail post paid: 100 for 50c; 500 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$2.25; 10,000 for \$20.00.

TOMATO PLANTS, Earlyana, Red Head, Ponderosa and Newstone

By mail post paid; 100 plants, 40c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.50. By express, not prepaid. 1,000 for \$1.25; 10,000 for \$11.00.

PEPPER AND EGG PLANT\$S

By mail post paid: 75c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00; By express not prepaid \$3.00 per 1,000. We will have CHINESE GIANT, PIMENTO, CAYENNE Pepper Plants and Black Beuty Egg Plants.

The above plants will be in season from the very earliest until June plantings. Send in your orders early and tell us what date to ship.

OUR GUARANTEE: All stock is guaranteed to be true to name, up to grade and free from disease and insects. If found otherwise, we will upon proper proof, refund the amount paid us for the stock or replace the stock in question free of charge. It is agreed between buyer and seller that we are not liable for any greater amount than was paid us for the stock. All shipments will be accompanied by a certificate of Nursery Inspection.

We Allow 10 per cent off the 100 rate prices on lots of 1,000 and up, on Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Pears.

Nursery

Choice Grapes

BIG JUICY-LADEN GRAPES

Fine For Grape Juice—Jellies—Jams—and Fresh

The grape is the easiest of all fruits to grow. The plants take little room, they thrive despite neglect and every year they produce their wealth of beautiful, health-giving fruit. With its roots in any old nook you can lead it away in any direction to provide a grateful shade for the pump, or for a restful seat, a border for a walk or climbing on the wall or house — East, West, North or South, on hill or in valley, on poor soil or rich, the grape grows, thrives, bears; it never disappoints. Plant a few vines or a large vineyard—make your own grape juice—Jams, marmalade, jelly; and have plenty to eat fresh from your own vines.

(PRICE LIST FOR ALL VARIETIES EXCEPT CONCORD)

	each	10	100	1000
	rate	rate	rate	rate
1-year old vines	15c	12c	10c	8c
2-year old vines	20c	18c	15c	12c

RED VARIETY

AGAWAM— Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, reddish brown, tender vinous and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive; vine hardy and one of the best of its class.

DELAWARE— The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

SALEM— Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skin, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Worden; keeps well.

BRIGHTON— Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

WYOMING RED— Medium red, a rich and delicious, almost equal to Delaware; the vines are of slow growth.

CATAWBA— Berries round and of good size; skin rather thick, pale red in shade, but a pretty deep red in the sun, covered with a lilac bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, juicy, very sweet.

BLACK OR PURPLE VARIETIES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY— Great big, fine colored, juicy, black grape full of the richest sweetness. The seeds are very small and part readily from the flesh. A heavy annual bearer and should be included in every collection.

MOORE'S EARLY— The best early purplish-black variety, ripening three weeks ahead of Concord. It has a most pleasing taste whether eaten fresh from the vine or made into grape butter.

CHAMPION— Bunches large and com-

pact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness. Black.

WORDEN— A most meritorious Concord type variety that ripens about a week earlier than its parent, and is just a little larger.

IVES— Ripe July 10 to 20. Black. One of the hardest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; sweet, of fair quality; large; berries medium, black. A popular wine grape.

WHITE VARIETIES

MARTHA— Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

NIAGARA— Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

POCKLINGTON— Seedling from the Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy both in wood and foliage; it is a strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. The fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. Ripens with the Concord.

CACO GRAPE — A Grand Novelty

I give you here the introducer's description: "The most delicious of all grapes, whether hardy or exotic. A perfectly hardy grape that has been pronounced by America's most expert grower of hothouse grapes, to equal in high quality and melting texture, the finest varieties grown under glass. When

one considers the price of the greenhouse product and realizes that the wonderful Caco can be grown in the back yard, almost without attention, the force of the above statement is apparent. In appearance, the most beautiful of hardy grapes; berry large, wine-red, or amber, with abundant bloom. Bunch of good size, compact and of good form. Ripens ten days to two weeks in advance of Concord; so rich in sugar. It is excellent in flavor two weeks in advance of being fully ripe. Vine is very strong, vigorous grower, healthy and prolific. Fruit for past few years sold in open market by the crate at more than double the price of any other variety. Highly commended by prominent fruit growers throughout the country, by clergymen, attorneys and laymen. Was awarded a medal by the American Institute of New York, the highest honor ever conferred on a variety of fruit by this time-honored institution." I can not recommend the Caco too highly. It shows up well in my garden. I find the grapes as described above. A good many of my customers from Nebraska sent me nice Caco grapes last fall. I find that in order to get well red-colored grapes, they need summer pruning. Cut off some of the useless shoots or leaves so the grapes are not shaded too much.

Prices: 1 year vines—50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

PORTLAND GRAPE—(New) This is a new white grape, originated at the New York State Experiment Station, Fredonia, New York. The earliest of all grapes, which means high prices on the market, with large bunches and also berries. Flesh sweet, juicy and of fine flavor and superior quality. The vine is a vigorous grower, healthy and hardy. I have never tried this grape, just planted one last spring in my garden, but the Experimental Station speaks very highly of it. Try a few and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

Prices: 1 year vines—50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

Orders for 1,000 of one kind of fruit will be entitled to 10 per cent off of the 100 rate prices.

I received our order of goods yesterday. Many thanks to you for sending them at once. Also for the extra goods. And the best of all the grade of trees you sent. They were always better than we expected for the ones we ordered. Now this is three years straight I have ordered from you people and am always satisfied. Expect to continue ordering from you so long as I need anything in your line of goods. Also expect to speak a good word for you wherever possible to do so.

Yours, G. A. Powers, Kirbyville, Mo.

MUSCADINE CLASS

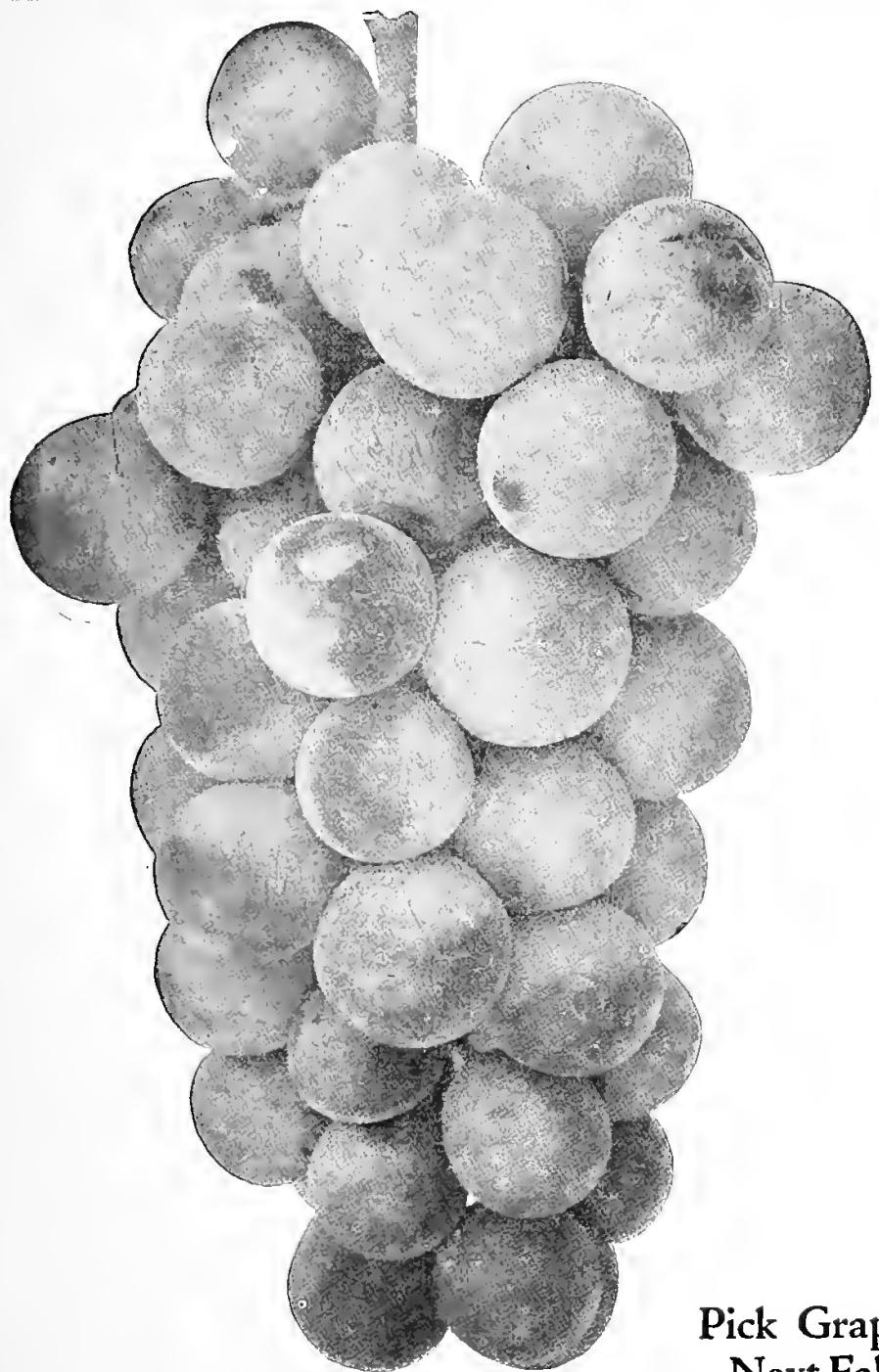
Scuppernong Family
35c each; \$3.50 per Doz.

SCUPPERNONG—Large, whitish yellow, good quality; bunches small, very productive and is considered one of the best wine grapes.

THOMAS—Muscadine type; color reddish purple; excellent flavor; tender and sweet; ripens in June.



Pocklington



Concord

Pick Grapes
Next Fall

Grow Concord Grapes!

Everybody likes Grapes! But, in the popular minds there still exists the impression that three years must elapse between planting the vines and picking grapes from them. This period between planting and harvesting grapes

CONCORD The KING Of Grapes. This variety grows and bears well on any kind of soils, high or low lands, stony or smooth lands, sandy or gumbo lands, the most widely known, most popular of grapes, bunches large and compact, berries are large and round, almost black covered with blue bloom, begins to get ripe about July 25 and continues for about three weeks. Skin is thin, flesh sweet, pulpy and tender, quality good, very prolific and a good grower. This is the leading variety that is making the grape growers rich, it is grown extensively in Arkansas and Missouri, for table grapes; is grown in Iowa, Michigan, and New York extensively and sold to grape juice factories. You will not make a mistake in planting largely of this variety; vines do well on arbors, walk shades, back yard fences, etc. Planted 6 to 8 feet apart, around your home, in back yards, etc., a few vines are valuable for quick and everlasting shades and for a perpetual source of fine grapes. The commercial planting of this variety in North Arkansas and South Missouri is just getting started, the oldest vineyards have begun to demonstrate what can and is being done in the Ozark country with this variety of grapes (CONCORD). Some vineyards are producing more than \$150 worth per acre, before they are out three years, in many instances the first crop will yield enough fruit to pay for the land they are growing on, for the vines and for all the cultivation and hoeing that has been done on the vineyard. Grape vines are said to be longer lived than apple trees. It is claimed from good authority that grape vines will grow and produce valuable crops from 50 to 75 years. They bear full crops when other fruits fail, when long drouths cause a failure in grain and cotton crops. In fact, they are the most dependable for paying crop of anything in the agricultural line. The larger part of the vineyards planted and being planted in North Arkansas and South Missouri are being set 8 feet in the rows and making the rows 10 feet wide, requiring 545 vines to plant an acre. Vines begin to bear within one year after planting them, the two year vines often bear fruit in the Nursery rows.

Price Each	1	10	100	1000
1 year size	10c.....	8c.....	6c.....	4c
2 year bearing size	15c.....	12c.....	10c.....	7½c

If You Plant **Bearing Size**
Grape Vines

can be cut down to one year, by planting carefully grown "BEARING SIZE GRAPE VINES."

WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT

"BEARING SIZE GRAPE VINES"

You can realize your desire to have grapes from your own vines, a lot of them next year, and a few this year, too, by planting "Bearing Size Grape Vines."

"Bearing Size Grape Vines" are simply selected vines that are properly cultivated, sprayed and pruned for two years. They would bear their first crop this fall if left where they are.

They are grown especially for gardeners who want vines that will bear in as short time after planting as practical.

"Bearing Size Grape Vines" have vigorous canes, and a heavy mass of roots to correspond. They are dug, handled and packed with extreme care, so as to save all the roots, preserve the canes without injury, and get the vines into your hands in perfect condition to plant.

If carefully planted, spreading the roots naturally in moist, rich soil, and cutting the canes back about one-half they will bear some grapes the same season planted, and produce nearly a full crop the next.

—AND THEY ARE GRAPE VINES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

These "Bearing Size Grape Vines" are produced by planting cuttings taken from vineyards that are famed for their production of quality grapes. The cuttings are sent down to our planting grounds in the Mountains. In that fertile soil, with its bracing atmosphere and long growing seasons, and with the best of care and cultivation, these develop into extremely hardy, vigorous stock that makes rapid growth and produces wonderful crops of grapes, wherever planted.

Order at least a few vines of each variety described in this catalog. This will give you an assortment of red, white, blue and black, as well as early, mid-season and late. A vineyard that will prove a source of pride, pleasure and profit to you as long as you live.

"BEARING SIZE GRAPE VINES" ARE NOT EXPENSIVE

As they are shipped direct to you from the packing house at the Nursery where they are grown, the cost of Bearing Size Vines is not high. At these prices we pack and ship to you.

Japan Persimmons

Some of these should be planted by every family. The fruit often measures ten inches in circumference. They ripen in August, September and October. The trees bear young, and are very ornamental.

PRICE: 75c each \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100.

HACHIYA—Very large, oblong, pointed, flesh yellow, skin red.

HYAKUME—Large, round; skin orange red; flesh brown or dark; very sweet.

If your order calls for any varieties we do not have we will send nearest to the variety asked for that we possibly can, and will do our best to send something as good or better for your locality; unless you tell us not to substitute.

Figs

Figs should be planted more extensively. Do not let the sprouts or suckers grow, but prune the trees so as to have clean bodies at least two feet high. Cut tops back to six or twelve inches above the ground when planting. Such trees will bear full and will stand much colder weather than if the sprouts are allowed to grow.

2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

BROWN TURKEY — October, Large brown. Latest fig.

BURNSWICK — July, August and September. Very large, bluish purple.

MAGNOLIA — July, August, and September. Large, pale green or white; shape varies from ordinary fig shape to very short or flat; always bears at one year old, and if frozen will bear on the young wood the first year. In some sections it is called Neverfail.

Paper Shell Pecans

The pecan is fast becoming the most popular of all nut bearing trees. A first class pecan tree one year old from graft, 3 to 4 feet, on roots 3 to 4 years old when carefully planted, fertilized and cultivated, will begin bearing from 4 to 6 years. Pecans succeed on many kinds of soil, especially on rich bottom or basin soils that are dry. They will not grow on wet soils.

They can be successfully grown on hills and hill-sides and many other places around homes and barnyards where no other tree can be profitably grown. In planting trees for shade I would suggest the pecan; since they make an attractive shade and are at the same time the most profitable of all trees.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

3 to 5 ft. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per doz.

STUART — Very large, oblong marked with dark color, shell medium thickness, flavor rich and sweet; nuts averaging 40 to 60 per pound. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers. No one will make a mistake in planting largely of this variety as it succeeds on the different soils, especially on the clay soils of the northern portion of the cotton belt.

SUCCESS — Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, purplish markings, shell thin, cracking quality good

\$ 65.00 per 100.

\$ 95.00 per 100.

partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow; flavor sweet; quality very good. The tree is a good grower. A fine variety. Success usually is one of the latest to start growth in spring.

The two varieties named are considered the best of all pecans. They have been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as being immune to scab and other diseases to which most varieties are susceptible.

English Walnuts

2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

3 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz.

Chestnut

AMERICAN SWEET —

3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Shipment of Nursery stock arrived March 5th, delivered at my door. Everything in splendid condition; good trees and plants, large and fresh looking, the packing was simply marvelous. Thank you so much. Everything was planted at once, the tender plants protected. Sincerely, Minnie W. Smith, 400 Williford St., Memphis, Tenn.

Perennials

PEONIES

30c each; \$3.00 per Dozen

The varieties named below are very large, double and fragrant.

FRAGRANCE—Beautiful shade of red.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Very large white.

SAN FOIN—Very fine shade of pink.

PEONIES (Mixed Colors)

25c each; \$2.50 per Dozen.

HYACINTHS

HYACINTHS—10c each, \$1.00 per Dozen. We have in colors, bright sky blue, rosy pink, pure white and yellow.

CROCUS—7½c each; 75c per Dozen. blue yellow and white.

NARCISSUS—10c each; \$1.00 per Dozen. Paper white, beautiful yellow.

DAFFODILS—10c each, \$1.00 per Dozen.

TULIPS—10c each; \$1.00 per Dozen. Rich, pure yellow, clear pink, red, lavender and white.

LILY OF VALLEY—5c each; 50c per Dozen.

IRIS—7½c each; 75c per dozen.

Many colors and shades that we can furnish in Iris, including the Jap Iris.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. We have a fine lot of the best hardy sorts and can furnish most all colors.

PHILOX—20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Good assortment of colors or best varieties.

SWEET WILLIAMS—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

HYBISCUS—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Red, white and pink.

GOLDEN GLOW—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA—(Adam's Needle). 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

LILIES

Tiger Lily—25c each

Regal Lily—50c each.

BULBS

That may be planted in the fall but should be mulched during the cold winter months.

TUBEROSE

5c each; 50c per dozen.

CALADIUM (Elephant's Ears).

Large Bulbs 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CANNAS

Mixed varieties: 5c each; 50c per dozen. The following named varieties 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen:

KING HUMBERT—The finest bedding variety, grows 5 feet. Color, orange-scarlet with bronze foliage.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT—Grows 4 feet. Golden yellow with green foliage.

EUREKA—The best white Canna known.

CITY OF PORTLAND—Pink with green foliage.

GLADIOLUS

Mixed varieties of good sorts and many colors. 5c each; 50c per doz.

The following named varieties are 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen:

Gretchen Zang—Vinaceous pink shading lighter. Scarlet red blotch on old rose ground. Spikes strong, many flowers open. Fine cut-flower variety.

Herada—Magenta shading to pink in the throat. Lower petals blotched bright rose. Strong spike. Flowers well arranged. An unusual color.

Peace—A late white. Pure white with tyrian rose blotch on lower petals. Very tall straight spikes carrying 18 to 20 well arranged blooms. Very popular with the trade.

Virginia—A beautiful soft raspberry red, clearing up to begonia red in the throat. A charming self color.

FANCY GLADIOLUS

25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Le M. Foch—(Holland) Large lavender pink. A beautiful flower sometimes six inches in diameter.

Mrs. Leon Douglas—A most pleasing combination of pink and rose and scarlet and ruby and maybe another one or two. Whatever the color may be, it is worth the best location next to Phipps. It comes ahead of Phipps and you think it the finest possible, until a little later it is nosed out of first place. Douglas has recently won many first prizes as we won with it this season. It is perhaps the largest glad, sometimes growing over six feet tall, if the care is good enough and the bulb is right.

W. H. Phipps—The one great glad that holds one spellbound. To see a mass of it

is to behold a great piece of Art. It is a masterpiece, the greatest of our collection.

E. J. Shaylor—Beautiful, deep rose pink, ruffled. In great demand on the cut flower market. Tall, vigorous grower with flowers that please the most discriminating. You can not have too many Shaylor if you sell cut-flowers.

DAHLIAS

Mixed varieties of many colors and good sorts. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

We offer an assortment of good kinds but not named, in White, Yellow, Pink and Dark Red for 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

FANCY DAHLIAS

The following are of the best Dahlias grown and will please those who want the best. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Jersey's Beauty, Decorative—Esoine pink. This Dahlia is now so well known that it scarcely needs any description. It has become the standard and has by many been called the 100 per cent Dahlia. It has now been introduced four years and is an outstanding variety at the principal eastern shows. It has also become one of the leading varieties in England and Holland. No Dahlia of recent years has in such a short time become such a favorite. As a cut flower it is unexcelled and has brought the highest prices in the leading cut flower markets. I have reduced the price to the minimum so that all who have a garden may have it and in quantity.

Jersey's Beacon, Decorative—This Dahlia has become a universal favorite. Some splendid blooms of the variety have been shown the past season. As an exhibition flower it has few equals in its color, but as a garden variety, it is even more spectacular. The color is Chinese scarlet, with a paler reverse, giving it a two-toned effect. The flowers are large and globular in shape; it is a vigorous grower and has splendid insect resisting foliage.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner (Marean)—No first class collection of dahlias should be without this wonderful variety which is a universal favorite. Color, a clear, bright lilac rose. The plant is a strong, open grower and the giant flowers can be produced on stems up to five feet in length by pruning and disbudding.

Sagamore (Dec.)—The flowers of this great decorative are held rigidly on strong, straight stems. The charming color is "Sagamore Gold," a rich amber-gold elusively shaded toward the center, and in the depths of the large, perfect formed blooms with a warm salmon-rose or orange-buff. One of the best cut-flower varieties in the dahlia family.

Jersey's Supreme—A pleasing shade of clear Laeli pink. Flowers of medium size good form. A free bloomer. Stems slender, but stiff and wiry.

The above varieties all certified by the American Dahlia Society and New Jersey Dahlia Society.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

As Long As They Last

In Small Grade Ornamental Shrubs and Evergreens

Nice little mail order plants, well rooted and will soon grow into fine specimens.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS 10c Each

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) Double Red, and Double Pink.
BARBERRY — Thunbergi.
DEUTZIA — Pride of Rochester.
FORSYTHIA — Intermedia.
HONEYSUCKLE — Morrowi white, Tatarian pink.

MOCK ORANGE — white.

PRIVET — Hedge plants, California, Amoor and Iboium.

SPIREA — Van Houttei.

SNOWBERRY — Red.

WEIGELIA — Pink.

EVERGREENS 25c Each.

NORWAY SPRUCE
BLACKHILL SPRUCE
OZARK PINE

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

CHINESE ARBORVITAE

LANDSCAPING

Or the art of beautifying your home grounds, lawns, parks, etc., with trees, shrubs, evergreens, perennials, etc.



A very effective Landscape Planting

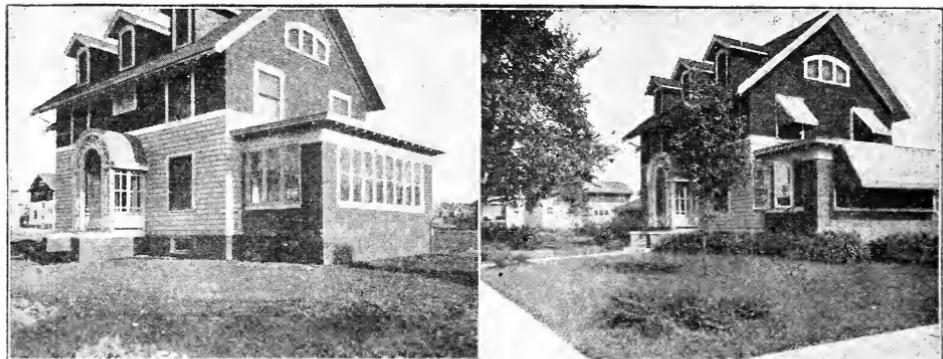
ADDS BEAUTY AND VALUE TO YOUR HOME

The principles of proper planting are not hard to master. The shrubs should be massed into corners and borders, and a selection made differing in height so that all of them can be seen and intermingle in effect, with their bloom coming at different seasons so that they are always interesting. You can easily choose this graduation from the varieties listed in this catalogue.

One often sees an elegant house that lacks the final touch to change it into a home. Landscape planting is the frame of the picture; the artistic setting; that final touch that changes your house to a home. As a background or frame to the picture which is to be created, shrubs or trees are indispensable. The idea being to have the surroundings harmonize so that the impression will be comfortable and home-like.

If you need any assistance in producing an artistic effect, our landscape department is at your command.

BENTON COUNTY NURSERY CO.
Rogers, Arkansas



Before and After Planting

Landscape and Engineering Department

Our Landscape Service is Maintained and Operated on the Same High Standard That Characterize Service and High Quality

Owing to an ever-increasing demand for advice along the line of landscape work, we were forced to add a landscape department to our business. That such a department was not added any too soon has been abundantly proven by the many calls and demands made upon us from our city and from surrounding cities and states as well. While it is usually very difficult to give proper advice by mail without having seen the place to be beautified, yet it is possible to give many "helpful hints," if the place has been fairly well described in letter of inquiry. Of course it is always better to send our experienced landscape architect right to the place.

In our landscape department we have adopted and try our best to live up to the motto: "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." For that reason we employ none but

the most efficient help, and our stock of trees, flowering shrubs, roses and plants is the very best that can be secured. We handle all the ornamental stock suitable to this part of the country, and we do not advise people to use any but the hardiest and the best.

If you contemplate laying out a public park, beautifying your own private grounds or planting a few things around your little cottage, do not fail to correspond with us and we will be pleased to give you all the information we can.

We are perfectly well qualified to execute a large work and we do not despise the small business.

We are landscape architects and as such we will be pleased to furnish you plans, estimate of cost and planting list for your park or home grounds.

Inquiry Department

This has grown to be an important part of our business. Whenever you are in doubt as

to what to plant, when to plant, how to prepare the ground, etc., write us, and we will cheerfully give you the needed information.



A Foundation Planting



Barberry (front) and Mock Orange (rear)

Our Reason for Doing This

You may wonder why we give all this service free. We offer it because it simplifies the handling of the order, makes ordering easy for the customer, and enables us to handle a large volume of business with less overhead expense, and gives our customers a free service never before attempted by any Nursery in the South.

While it may be true that we will not book all orders for which we draw sketches, it is reasonable to presume that very few people will take the trouble to ask us to give this service unless they are sincere and fully intend to do the proposed planting.

Large Places and Estates

Our plan service is offered to all home owners whose lots are the usual size with a frontage up to about 50 feet. Larger lots and big country places should have personal attention. For such places special arrangements will be necessary and advisable, and our landscape department is prepared to render such service at moderate cost.

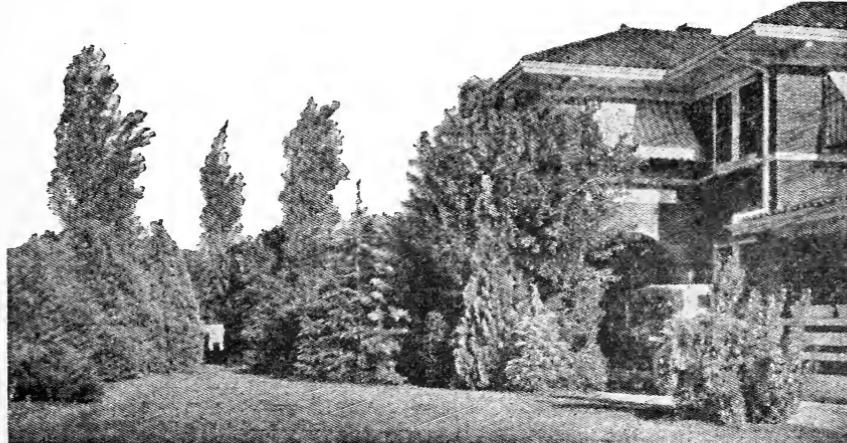
We Offer Our Service Free

This is where our Plan Service can assist you to make the right selections and on an economical basis—you paying only for the trees and plants you decide to use—and in most cases we will have various sizes to offer so that you may have large or small plants to suit your purse.

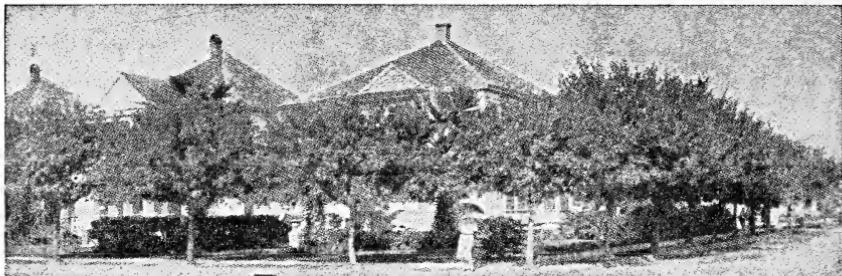
Send Plans in Early

This allows a better chance for attention to your plan.

Don't Delay Your Good Intentions. Many times we are anxious to improve our grounds with ornamental shrubs and plants, only to postpone, with the result that same is overlooked entirely. Today go out and look over your grounds and see if they are what you desire them to be. Send in your rough sketch and leave the rest to us.



Skyline in rear, Lombardy Poplar, Large Broad-Leaf Evergreens, Ligustrum Japonicum
Note Large Open Lawn Space with Clear Outlook from House



City, Town or Park Development

Too many of our southern cities and towns are almost devoid of natural beauty. Every village or city should have a sense of civic pride sufficient to arouse its citizens to the importance of preserving or adding to its beauty. It not only enables us to get a little more joy out of the community in which we live, but it has a tremendous impression on the thousands of visitors passing through each year.

The first thought is to provide shade trees, and as their need will be continuous, one would naturally suggest the use of long-lived trees, but where the immediate need is great, there is also another side to the question. A short-lived tree grows quickly, coming into early usefulness and serves its purpose in a very few years. A long-lived tree usually grows more slowly but it serves its purpose for many more years, so in many cases it is advisable to use both classes of trees in such a way that the longer lived trees will become useful by the time the shorter lived trees reach their maturity, when they should be removed, leaving the space for further growth of the longer lived trees.

Water Pools or Water Garden

No where in the United States can we grow to better advantage the ever-blooming water lilies, and the moisture—true loving water margin plants, our long summers with plenty of bright sunshine, affords a wealth and brilliance of bloom unapproached in the cloudier sections.

A concrete pool with overflow and drain can be constructed at little expense. With proper plantings of aquatic mosses and lilies and with gold fish to keep down mosquitoes, the water will remain clear and pure. It is only necessary to replace the water loss from evaporation and to clean once or twice a year.

HARDY WATER LILIES

25c each; \$2.50 per Dozen

Mixed varieties of Pink, Yellow and White

MOSS FOR WATER POOLS

10c each; \$1.00 per Dozen

BIRDS — The Ideal Pets

AMERICAN RAISED CANARY BIRDS

These birds are very popular with many bird fanciers. Their songs vary considerably. The birds are healthy, happy cheerful companions. We do not send out a bird of this variety or any other until they have proven that they are superior singers. **Males each \$5.00; females each \$2.00.**

We have a few American Raised Seifert Males that will develop into high class birds that we are offering at \$10.00 each. Mention American Raised Seiferts in ordering. Each \$10.



Proper Use of Shrubbery Gives the Home a Cozy Look

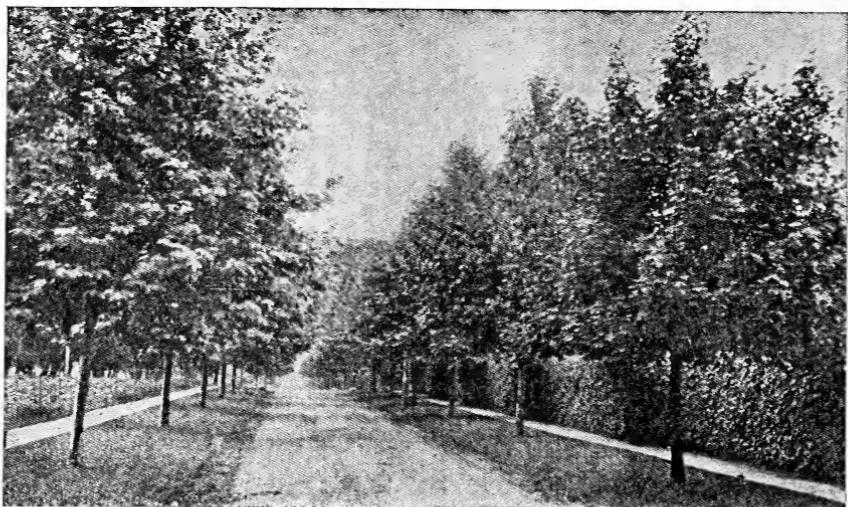
The Value of Landscape Planting

Look about you and see how accurately you can judge your neighbors without entering their homes. Outside appearances count. Hundreds see the exterior to one who enters the home. Landscaped home grounds are as essential as furniture and decorations inside and are far more conspicuous and prominent.

Time was when a home owner bought the few plants he loved or happened to know and planted them where he chose. Today the home grounds are in the primary considerations of home building. Shrubs must be planted generously and properly to be in keeping with good taste.

Beautiful Shrubs increase your property value, make your grounds and house more home-like and a far more desirable place to live. They add distinctiveness and individuality to your property and increase in beauty with the years. The most expensive house is still just a house until the grounds are so planted as to bring out its home qualities and beauties. The smallest cottage or bungalow is not rivalled in beauty by the largest mansion if it is properly planted and the grounds well arranged.

Don't envy a neighbor's landscape display. Resolve to have a better one of your own. We will help you by telling you how and furnishing plants that will give best results.



Avenue of Sugar Maples

Why Real Estate Dealers and Land Promoters Should Be Interested In Our Landscape Service

With the coming of subdivisions all over the South like so many mushrooms, we are about to be confronted with a problem far greater than we first imagined. These subdivisions are invading almost every nook and corner of this section of the country. Many are, of course, being operated on a well-planned method, while others have no signs of any beauty or home-like atmosphere.

In the past, too many subdivisions have been laid out without thought or consideration to the future beauty of the land and for the interest of the individual home dweller. In too many cases we have actually noticed the existing natural beauty ruthlessly slashed and destroyed through sheer ignorance and greed. As a result the home owner has not received what God really intended he should have for his joy and contentment.

Unless the ones developing these subdivisions take this into consideration, it will only rebound to their discredit and in the end possibly cause financial loss. To entirely overlook this feature of development, will make it more difficult to find purchasers as well as increase the actual cost of selling. With no inducement other than the mere land, it becomes a task to move the property quickly,

for it will repel rather than appeal to the one seeking a pleasant place in which to set his or her abode.

Without any doubt whatever it can be safely said that the cheapest way to develop a subdivision is by presenting it in the most attractive manner to the prospective buyer. The developer must keep in mind the essential factors required to make his subdivision attractive and then diligently seek to carry out the idea or plan whereby it may be obtained. The streets are generally first thought of and they should be lined out with trees. It is said that even one tree sometimes adds hundreds of dollars to the value of the land and yet many times a tree is simply torn down to make way for some supposed improvement. They are often brought down when a little discretion or thought could have preserved them. Such needless destruction is usually associated with real estate developers who do not have the faintest idea of the value of a tree.

Then, we have the parks. No subdivision is a success until it has included parks in the layout of the grounds. Parks are a necessity, they provide the open air and sunlight demanded by children, as well as grown-ups,

and afford a place for recreation which is essential to health and happiness. But, rather no parks at all than to have them an eyesore for lack of proper care. Unless some arrangement can be made to maintain them in good order, it would be far better to turn the land allotted over to the property owners and give them the chance to beautify.

The streets in a subdivision should be beautified in a like manner. Each street is entitled to as much beautification as the home grounds themselves. The home seeker should feel a sort of pride in selecting his or her home on a street that is already beautiful before their arrival. It is absolutely necessary that each street be planted to one kind of tree throughout its entire length. Different streets may have a different variety, but a sense of unity should always be kept in mind, giving a restful and inviting appearance. There is no harmony in a confusion of many varieties of trees. If left to the party who will eventually occupy the house on any lot, there will not be uniformity; this must be done before-hand by the developer.

The question naturally arises, does it pay

the developer to put in these additional improvements. Yes, it does. For, although he may be required to spend more in the beginning, he can (and as a rule a reasonable purchasing party, who after all is the one paying for it, is willing to have the improvement) simply to pro rate the cost and add it to the sale value of the lot. Furthermore, a subdivision highly developed in this manner will in nearly every case bring a larger and more satisfactory profit to the developer. Another important feature is that if properly managed the entire subdivision can be cared for permanently by the developer by requiring a small fee of each lot owner to keep the property as a whole in an attractive and healthy condition.

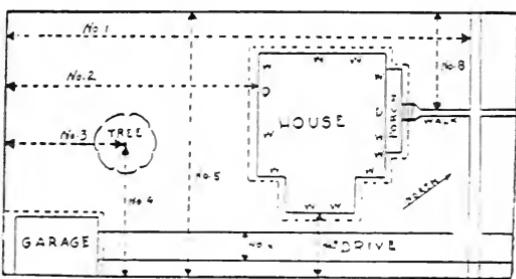
The time is past when you can hope to sell home lots with nothing on them except a painted stake showing the lot number. The modern subdivisions that are going to be worth while in the future are those that have been intelligently planned, and where streets parks and building lots are beautified by the liberal and intelligent use of plants, and shade trees.

Prepare a Plan

As there are so many difficulties to overcome in the proper laying out of any grounds regardless of size, we recommend a plan be prepared. With a plan to follow you will be able to eventually give your grounds a finished effect. The plan will enable you to carry out as much, or as little, of the work as desired in the beginning, gradually adding from time to time until eventually you get a well balanced planting.

Look Over Your Grounds. If interested in securing a better arrangement of your home grounds, make up a rough sketch as shown on this page and we will immediately instruct our architect to draw up a plan to fit your surroundings.

First get dimensions of house, garage and other buildings. Then measure length of your lot, distance from property line to back and side of house, and width of lot. Locate such trees and other permanent plants or structures, draw in walks and drives and give widths. Make a rough pencil sketch as you go and write the measurements in clear figures. Inside the house write W for windows and D for doors. Then draw an arrow pointing north and drawing is complete. Send with it snap shot pictures if convenient, showing front, back and side views of the house.



A simple method of measuring your grounds for Complete Plan

Dear Sir:— Your tomatoes and cabbage plants were splendid and all lived. Thank you.

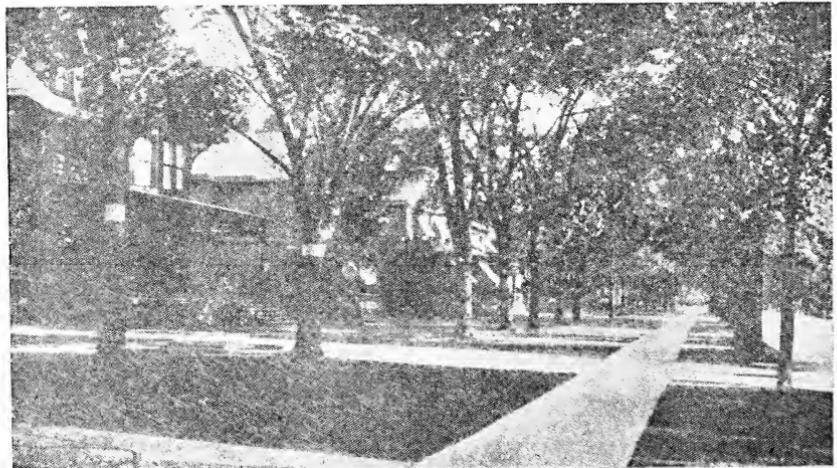
J. C. Stinson.

Woodburg, Kentucky



In This Beautiful Planting, Ligustrums Largely Predominate. Other Plants are Biota (*Aurea Nana*), Arbor-Vitae, Tamarix and Ash.

Street and Avenue Planting



Avenue of Elms

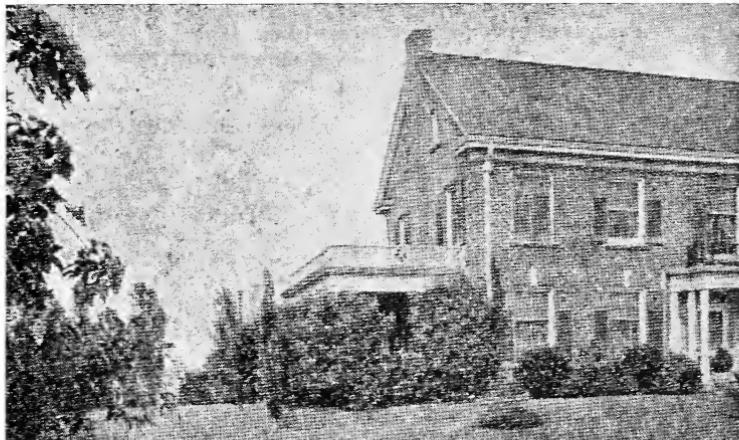
Street plantings should be uniform in kinds and varieties of trees planted. No two kinds of shade trees should be used on one street.

On narrow streets with buildings close to property lines, the taller and more compact trees, such as Lombardy Poplars, Sycamore, Red Cedar, Pyramidalis Arbor Vitae, etc., while on the wider streets, the trees of more spreading growth such as Maples, Elms, Caroline Poplars, Tulips, Pecans, etc., may be used more advantageously.

Along residence streets where buildings are set close to the pavement, medium size trees with broad spreading tops, such as Dogwood, Red Bud, Catalpa Bungei, etc., are most excellent. Magnolia Grandiflora make very attractive street plantings, especially where buildings are close to the sidewalk or pavement, or where shade is not an important factor.

They add a peculiar semi-tropical charm to our southern villages and cities, and especially to our visitors from the snowy north, and should be more seriously considered when planting. Trees should be planted about half-way between side walk and curb line, leaving sufficient space between trees to allow for normal development. They are hardy and will bloom as far north as Springfield, Mo.

Pecans are among the most desirable for avenue planting or for rear of town or city lots, being as ornamental as any tree that grows, and their annual yield of the best of all nuts makes them more interesting yet.



The Importance of a Complete Planting

We wish to emphasize the value of having a complete planting done wherever it is possible. Every home dweller has the right to plant what he chooses, yet from our long experience in beautifying homes we have found it pays to set all stock as near one time as is convenient. Rather than write us for individual prices on plants, just send us a list of the plants you love best together with an outline of your buildings and grounds, and we will thoroughly examine same and offer you our suggestions. Our service includes not only the supplying of the plants selected but in addition the preparation of plans, specifications and even the laying out and planting of entire work. Ask for full details concerning plans and cost for Professional Services.

Our Service Plan

With the facilities we have at our command we are safe in stating we can handle your work in a way that will assure satisfying results. You can rely on our service, as we have

experienced men in all departments. Professional charges for plans and consultation are subject to the extent of improvements to be carried out, covering time consumed in traveling, consultation, inspection, preparation of plans and specifications. After inspection is made an estimate of the cost of entire work will be submitted.

If you do not desire a detailed plan and you only care to do a limited planting, we will be glad to send you an estimate covering cost of plants desired. In such cases we encourage customers to just send us a rough sketch of grounds; and we will make a selection for you; there will be no charge for this service. However, where property conditions warrant, we advocate following architect's plan.

Ornamental Trees

Imagine if you can what a bleak and barren place this country of ours would be without shade and ornamental trees. Have you ever noticed that the homes which look the most attractive to you invariably are those with a few well-placed ornamental trees around them? There is a growing appreciation of trees. More people are learning to know and love them every day. It is well recognized that shade trees around the farm and city home not only add to its beauty and comfort, but greatly increase the value of the property. Truly "It's not a home until it's planted." We do not advise planting big, overgrown ornamental trees. They do not transplant as successfully as the sizes offered herein.



Catalpa Bungei

ASH, Mountain—A handsome little lawn tree growing 20 to 30 feet high, with long, dark green foliage and clusters of bright red berries. Price—4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

ASH, White—(*Fraxinus Americana*)—One of the best native trees; leaves dark green and effective throughout our long summers. Native throughout America. 5 to 6 ft. \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft. \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft. \$2.00.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH—A tall graceful, weeping tree, with silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

Excellent for lawn and cemetery planting. Reaches 60 feet at maturity. Price 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each.

BOX ELDER, (*Acer Negundo*)—A large, rapid growing native tree of spreading habit, belonging to the Maple family. Price 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

CATALPA BUNGEI—A remarkable species forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 7 ft. \$2.50.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Broad, deep green foliage, with large, fragrant trumpet flowers in clusters in the spring. The Catalpa is a native of most parts of the South, and is valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes. 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT—A large tree of regular outline, 60 to 80 feet tall, completely covered in May with great upright spikes of white flowers. Satisfactory either as a street or lawn tree, particularly desirable where dense shade is required. Prices—3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides canadensis*). One of the best of the Poplar family. Large and spreading and used where the effects of the Poplars are desired. Does exceptionally well in the plains country. 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

BECHTEL CRAB—A handsome bush or little tree seldom over 20 feet in height. One of the finest for lawn decoration. Produces in profusion double, delicate pink flowers resembling at a distance dainty little roses. Blooms when young and is very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida Rubra*)—Similar to White Flowering Dogwood except that the flowers vary from pink to light red. Grows 10 to 20 feet high. Price—2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*)—A slow growing dwarf tree with abundant, large, white flowers appearing very early in the spring before the grayish-green leaves, and followed by attractive red berries. Leaves turn to deep red in autumn. Grows 10 to 20 feet high. Price—2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

AMERICAN ELM—In our opinion the handsomest and most dignified of all the native trees. Probably more largely planted and better known than any other. A tall-growing stately tree reaching 60 feet, with a wide arching top and vase-like form. Extensively used for street planting where its wide-sweeping branches form perfect Gothic arches over the streets. Prices—5 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)—Perhaps our best shade tree; highly satisfactory both as a lawn and as an avenue tree; extremely healthy and vigorous. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis Canadensis*) (Red Bud.)—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in spring before the leaves appear, a charming association among the tender greens and bronzes of young foliage. 3 - 4 ft., 75c; \$6.50 per 10. 4 to 5 ft., 90c; \$8.50 per 10.

AMERICAN LINDEN (Basswood)—A tall-growing, stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large shinging green leaves and light yellow fragrant flowers in July. A splendid tree for lawn and street planting. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Prices—5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

LOCUST, Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*)—Popular for both shade and avenue trees, as well as for windbreaks and timber belts; white sweet-scented flowers in spring. 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

MAIDENHAIR TREE, or GINKO (*Salsiburia adiantifolia*); (*Ginko bilboa*)—A tall sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Fruit cream colored, having a thin shell with a sweet kernel. The ripe fruit possesses a not very agreeable odor. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

NORWAY MAPLE (*Hard Maple*)—Is without a doubt one of the most desirable shade trees for street and lawn planting. Of fairly rapid growth, reaching a height of 60 feet at maturity. Sturdy, compact and vigorous, forming a rounded head of stout branch-

es and broad, deep green leaves. Prices—6 to 8 ft., \$2.75 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each.

SUGAR MAPLE (*Rock Maple*) — One of the most useful of all our maples, excellent for street and lawn planting and used extensively in the production of maple sugar. A tree of magnificent proportions, often 80 feet in height, straight, spreading and symmetrical in shape. Long-lived. It roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Dark green leaves turning to scarlet and gold in autumn. Prices—5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each.

Maple (silver leaved)—Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth; very ornamental and one of the best street trees we have. 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—A very hardy, low-growing tree 20 to 30 feet high with beautifully cut foliage and an abundance of fruit which attracts the birds. Not one of the edible varieties. 4 to 5 ft., 90 cents each.

RED OAK—A massive tree with light grey bark and green, round-lobed foliage that turns a beautiful red in the autumn. Excellent for parks and large lawns. Grows 60 feet and upwards. Price 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

FLOWERING PEACH, Double,— Red and White.—A beautiful small tree rarely over 20 feet tall; at its blossoming time in May every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive at a distance. 3 to 4 ft., 65c; 10 for \$6.00. 4 to 5 ft., 80c; 10 for \$7.50.

PEACH, Red Leaf—A very ornamental tree for its foliage. The leaves are blood red from early in the spring until frost. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 40c; 4 to 6 ft., 60c.

PERSIMMON American—This is the puckery persimmon, an inch or more in diameter, orange yellow, with a bright cheek when touched by frost. The tree is very ornamental, with a round topped head and handsome shining foliage. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

ORIENTAL PLANE—A hardy, rapid-growing shade tree that does well in smoky cities, near the seashore, or in unfavorable situations where other varieties would not flourish. Excellent for street planting. Beautiful, dense foliage. Grows 60 feet and upwards. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 10 for \$17.50.

POPLAR, BOLLE'S SILVER (*Populus alba Bolleana*)—A tall, columnar tree, resembling Lombardy Poplar in growth, but more widely spreading and with silvery leaves. 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft. 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A very rapid-growing tree, giving shade in a very short time. Very easy to transplant and does well

on any kind of soil. Desirable for roadside planting, in parks and along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. Used extensively for screens to hide unattractive buildings. Attains a height of 60 feet at maturity. Bright, heart-shaped, glossy green leaves, silvery white underneath. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$7.00; 100 for \$50.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00; 100 for \$60.00.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A tall, narrow, tapering tree, 60 feet high at maturity, a striking feature in any landscape. Fine for planting in groups, along driveways, or to make boundary lines. Sometimes used for tall screen hedges, 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.50.

PRUNUS Pissardi. (Purple leaved Plum) A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. 3 to 4 ft., 70c each; \$6.00 per 10. 4 to 5 ft., 85c each; \$7.50 per 10.

SYCAMORE AMERICAN or PLANE TREE—A well known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading. 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TULIP TREE. (Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolia. Leaf color is clean, rather bluish-green shade which in fall turns brightest yellow. Flowers are 1 1-2 to 2 inches long, light greenish yellow marked at inside base with orange; appearing May or June. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

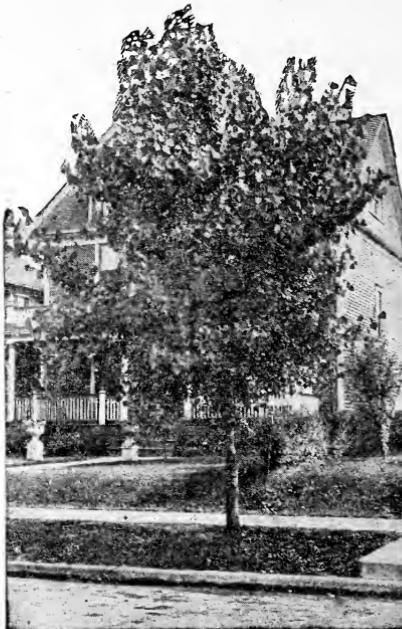
UMBRELLA CHINA TREE—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 9 ft., \$2.00.

WALNUT, BLACK—Valuable for nuts

and timber. It is hardy and succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil. Too well known for long description. 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW—Our well-known weeping willow. A large, graceful tree, especially effective when planted near water. Grows 30 to 60 ft. high. Price: 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

GOLDEN WILLOW—A very showy, yellow-barked tree reaching a height of 60 feet at maturity. A handsome tree at all seasons, but particularly conspicuous in winter and early spring before the leaves appear. Prices: 6 to 7 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50; 100 for \$40.00.



Carolina Poplar

Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of ornamental shrubs is very largely on the increase, and this is as it should be, for with a good selection the lawn can always be beautiful. They are mostly of medium size, enabling one to plant a great variety on a small plat, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silvery tints. This in addition to the great variety in the blossoms, all unite to keep up a never failing interest. We have selected the very best for our climate.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. An attractive dwarf shrub, suitable for a sunny, sheltered position where the winters are not extreme;

with small shiny foliage which is almost evergreen. The flowers are small, but very pretty and numerous, in loose terminal panicles; col-



HYDRANGEA

or, white flushed with pink. This shrub is rarely without some bloom from May into November. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts., \$6.00 per 10.

ALMOND. Early spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear, with beautiful, double flowers of rose or white, snuggling tight to the twigs.

—**Double White and Double Pink.** 1½ to 2 feet. 75c each; \$7.50 per 10.

ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon). Bloom late in June until frost, with a profusion of large and brightly colored flowers much like the tender Hibiscus in form. These are the color spots of fall, as Lilacs and Wiegelas are of spring. The late appearing foliage is extra good and valuable for its beauty alone. Grown in standard form, they attain 10 to 12 feet in height and make attractive specimens. Planted more compactly and occasionally pruned, they are both serviceable and showy as hedges.

—**Double Rose, Double White, Double Purple and Double Red.** 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 65c each.

ARROWWOOD (*Viburnum Dentatum*). Attractive green leaves turning red in fall, white flowers in May followed by small black berries. Endures shade, dry or moist soil and grows 6 to 8 ft. 2 to 3 ft., 85c each; \$7.50 per 10.

ACACIA ROSEA, (*Robinia hispida*). A very desirable shrub for the Southwest, but must be planted where the numerous sprouts which come from the roots will not interfere with the growth of other plants, the flowers are a soft rose color, in panicles like the wisteria, bloom in early summer for a period of about four weeks. 2 to 3 ft., 65c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

BOX-BARBERRY. An improved Thunbergi type, inheriting the barberry hardiness,

and in every other way available like its parent; but with foliage so round and dense, and growth so evenly compact, it bears a striking resemblance to Boxwood. Slower and lower growing than Thunbergi, its density allows closer trimming; so that—again like boxwood,—sheared specimens may be trained into perfect globes or pyramids, as well as in the conventional cropped hedge. 2 years—8 to 10 inches, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

BERBERIS Thunbergi. (Japan Barberry.) There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired, than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, susceptible to formal pruning, with small, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give it paramount importance for use as a filler, and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches, and, above all, as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. Although variable in accordance with seasonal conditions, autumn paints the foliage scarlet or bronze, and studs the branches with crimson fruits. 1 year mail size 20c each; \$1.50 per 10. \$12.00 per 100.

	each	10	100
12 to 18 inches .	.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
18 to 24 inches .	.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
24 to 30 inches .	.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

BARBERRY. The new Red Leaf, about same as Japan Barberry only the foliage is blood red, the foliage is a bright red when it appears in the spring and will grow into a darker red as the season advances. It should be grown in places with as much exposure to the sunshine as possible, as the sunshine is what makes the bright red color of the foliage more distinct, for many purposes it has no equal. 12 to 18 inch, 75c each; 18 to 24 inch, \$1.00 each.

BASTRAD INDIGO (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Of spreading habit, with fine feathery foliage; flowers in long panicles; dark purple in color. 50c each.

BEAUTY FRUIT (*Callicarpa purpurea*). A pretty shrub of low growth, blooming profusely in mid-summer followed by large clusters of violet berries which persist until after frost; flowers lilac-violet. 50c each.

BIRD OF PARADISE (*Caesalpinia Gilliesii*). Leaves long and narrow, similar to indigo; flowers orange with brilliant red stamens protruding 3 to 5 inches; good for dry sections. 40c each.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. Flowers resembling Lilac in color and shape appear in great profusion from mid-summer until frost. Of a de-



Spirea Van Houtei

lightful fragrance that is attractive to butterflies. Will invariably bloom the first year. 50c each.

CHASTE TREE (*Vitex agnus castus*). A very rapid grower, splendid to use in backgrounds and to hide high fences; foliage grayish green, resembling sage to a degree; flowers in spikes of pale blue. 2 to 3 ft. 50c each.

CRANBERRY HIGH-BUSH, American (*Viburnum Opulus Oxyccos*). Valuable for good foliage and red berries in fall. Bush is open, graceful, spreading. 8 to 12 ft., tall. White flowers in flat clusters in May. Endures shade. 50c each.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*). The most gorgeous of all blooming shrubs for the Southwest. Blooms throughout the entire summer; withstands drought wonderfully. Crape Myrtle is very effective for hedges, and is at its best when pruned every winter and not allowed to grow in tree form. We can furnish pink, red and white. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

CALYCANTHUS. (Carolina All-Spice). A unique shrub growing upright to 6 feet, clothing its straight strong, reddish brown shoots with large glossy leaves, from the axils of which spring odd, double, spicy fragrant flowers of chocolate red. Mail size, 20c. 18 to 24 inch, 50c each.

CARYOPTERIS MAST CANTHUS. (Blue Spirea.) A fine shrubby border plant about 3 feet high; from September until frost, covered full length of the stems with attractive umbels of lavender blue. Not entirely hardy in the north and should be heavily protected. Strong 2 yr. plants 50c each.

CLETHRÀ ALNIFOLIA. (Sweet Pepper Bush). A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long, showy wands of creamy white

flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall, and on account of its pleasing scent is very popular in the little shrub groups so often planted in the corners made by the porch steps. 18 to 24 inch, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

DEUTZIAS

2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

DEUTZIA (*Gracilis*). Called slender or dwarf Deutzia. Dense, upright grower, 2 to 3 ft. with abundant white flowers in April or early May. Very hardy. Useful as edging for walks and for garden borders and in front of shrub masses. Endures partial shade.

DEUTZIA (*Lemoinei*). A spreading grower, 3 to 6 feet, with showier and later white flowers than *Gracilis*. Endures partial shade.

DEUTZIA (*Pride of Rochester*). (*Deutzia Scabra*). Upright fast grower, 6 to 8 ft. Flowers in large panicles are pinkish white in late May.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (*Cornus Alba Sibirica*). Valued especially for coral-red stems. Some of older stems should be cut out each spring to encourage new growth that shows color best. It has white flowers in May and white berries into winter. It is fast growing, 6 to 8 ft., and is used for screen effects. Endures partial shade. Other varieties have grey, green and yellow bark or twigs. 2 to 3 ft. 50c.

DOGWOOD (*Red Osier*). A spreading shrub branches in winter are a dull purplish red color; leaves dark green above, whitened beneath; flowers creamy white in dense flat topped clusters, followed by white berries. 2 to 3 ft. 75c.

DOGWOOD (*Golden Twig*). A form of the Red Osier having yellow branches and canes, effective when massed with the red stemmed kinds. Dogwoods make beautiful plantings along streams and water pools. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (*Pearl Bush*) It grows vigorously to a height of 6 to 10 feet; the early buds look like pearls strung on slender threads. May opening them up to long, gleaming sprays of pure white, is one of the showiest of shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

ELDER (*Sambucus*) Although the Elders are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves. They grow well in all soils, and must have vigorous pruning to keep them in shape.

—Acutiloba. (Cut Leaved Elder). Great handsome symes of delicate white, fragrant flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; \$5.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; \$6.00 per dozen.

—Aurea. (Golden Elder). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet, but can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush. 2 to 3 feet, 60c; \$5.00 per dozen.

FORSYTHIA. (Golden Bell). These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright hued fillers for massed shrub groups.

—Intermediate. The earliest blooming.

—Fortunei. The most upright in growth.

—Suspensa. Slender, limply drooping branches, strung with bright rosettes of yellow bloom and shiny leaves. These are airy graceful, swaying loose from trellis top or garden wall; or mingle pleasantly with the trailing growth of Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

FRINGE, Purple (Smoke Tree). *Rhus Cotinus*. A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large clusterly round leaves, overhung in midsummer by mist-like clouds of tiny flowers. These billowing panicles are a light lavender when fresh, very persistent and give the impression of smoke at a distance. 2 to 3 ft., 80c each; \$7.00 per 10.

—White. (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A very showy shrub, growing to large size; with very large leathery shiny leaves and lace-like white flowers borne in gracefully drooping panicles. Although tree-like in character, the branches and heavy foliage are usually well furnished close to the ground, making a broad and rounded bush of noble proportions. 2 to 3 ft., 85c each; \$7.50 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLES

2 to 3 ft., 50c; \$5.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; \$6.00 per dozen.

The upright Honeysuckles have bright, pretty flowers followed by showy berries that last through the fall. Make very desirable bulky screening hedges; and the nucleus of tall shrub groups. First of the shrubs to clothe themselves in spring verdure.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE. The white flowers of this variety often open before the snow has gone in spring, and are deliciously fragrant. The foliage is of a very attractive shade, and remains green until hard freezing weather.

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE. This is one of the most vigorous of the white flowered kinds, becoming from 6 to 8 feet tall. The foliage is of dark, restful green and held until late in the season. In early spring the bush is like a ball of snow, because of the

profusion of blooms. During mid-summer the bright red berries contrast strikingly with the foliage and give the bush great attractiveness.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. The most extensively used of the older varieties of Bush Honeysuckles. There are a number of varieties, some having flowers of distinctly reddish hue, some pink and some white. All bloom very freely and in mid-summer carry loads of brilliantly colored berries, usually of bright red. We can supply Tartarian Honeysuckles in pink, red or white flowers.

HYDRANGEA

2 to 3 ft., 75c; \$7.50 per dozen.

The massiveness of bloom on these valuable shrubs and their long blooming season, assures them a place in every grouping where solid white effects are required.

—Arborescens Grandiflora ("Hills of Snow") The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance; conspicuously white and imposing. July to September. By cutting back to the crown each spring, the bushes may be kept round and dense at a normal height of three to five feet. They are excellent for solid low borders or in foundation plantings which will allow for about four feet.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Fine tall hedges, or if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, dwarf clumps of compact form, wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds, kept at a uniform development, are extremely showy, first snowy white, then pink, then reddish-bronze and green. August till autumn. Planted rather well back in the intervals between other shrubs, the projecting flower wands arching from the ground are extremely conspicuous and effective.

HYPERICUM (Gold Flower). An attractive, useful class of hardy shrubs now becoming popularized for dwarf and medium location in shrub groups and foundation planting. Their dense, rounded construction of fine twigs and small, usually shiny leaves are well adapted to this purpose; the abundance of fully distributed bloom providing an otherwise difficult display of yellow. 40c each.

KERRIA JAPONICA Fl. Pl. (Double Japan Corchorus.) A very bright and cheerful dwarf to medium shrub, particularly adapted to sunny foundation plantings; its very numerous branches are graceful, slender, shiny, arching; its leaves serrated; stems and foliage alike a brilliant green. Its abundant double flowers like half open rose buds, rich yellow. 1½ to 2 feet, 80c each; \$7.50 per 10.

LESPEDAZA (Desmodium)

Half shrubs, the long canes of each season's growth usually winter-killed. The stools become stronger, throwing up more shoots and forming a thick shrub 3 to 5 feet high, in showy late summer bloom.

Sieboldi (Desmodium Penduliflorum).—Arched branches and long, close, drooping racemes of purple magenta flowers. 2 year plants, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Japonica (White Desmodium). Taller and more upright, with brighter foliage than Sieboldi; the pure white flowers two weeks later. 3 year, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

LILACS (Syringa)

PURPLE (Common). It is the well known purple fragrant variety.

WHITE (Common). Is also fragrant but flowers are white.

2 to 3 ft., 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

PERSIAN LILAC. A graceful shrub with

finely cut foliage, and delicate lavender blossoms, blooms not so large as the common purple, but it is more graceful shrub; also have Persian lilac in white. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus avalanche). Grows to only about one-half the height of the old fashioned "Sweet Syringa". Its slender arching branches make it probably the most graceful of the species. Flowers frequently cover the entire length of the branches and are very sweet scented. Blooms in late spring.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus coronarius). The old fashioned "Sweet Syringa", with fragrant white flowers. The long branches covered with a profusion of starry white flowers are exceedingly beautiful; blooms in early spring. Suitable for massing with other shrubs or planting as specimens.

2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Privet Hedge Plants

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results.

The hedge is more than its own excuse for being; it justifies its existence in various ways. Around the small yard or a cottage or the formal terrace of a city house, the Amur Privet or Arborvitae can be trimmed and kept in scale with the size of the lawn. If there is an ill-kept vacant lot adjoining, or the sun room is near the street, then let your Amur hedge grow rankly.

A hedge may serve to shield from view the chicken yard or the family wash, or suggest to the children that the playhouse yard must end where a neighbor's lawn begins.

AMUR PRIVET (South). (L. amurensis). Fine leaf type. Fine large shrub for specimen or screen planting, the horizontal, feathery, fern-like method of branching being exceedingly beautiful. Foliage is light green, small leaves, practically evergreen in this country. Groups of 3 to 5 in backgrounds give very pleasing effect. Economical, quick-growing, attaining a height of 20 feet in remarkably short time.

For sheared hedges, Amur River Privet is by far the best and most practical for the

South. We can suggest and supply many other varieties for special kinds of hedges, such as informal and flowering. Plants should be placed in loose, very rich soil at intervals of 10 to 12 inches. To give more density to the hedge, plant in two rows 15 inches apart, zig-zagging from one row to the other. Cut plants back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground so they will branch out thick at the bottom. shear hedge often, not allowing new growth more than 4 to 6 inches between shearings. This practice will give you a very beautiful, solid wall of green.

1 to 2 ft. each 6c; 10 for 55c; 100 for \$5.00
2 to 3 ft., 10c each; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00
3 to 4 ft., each 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$12.00.

PRIVET, California. (Ligustrum ovalifolium). Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Amur. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage through to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

	each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.,	5c	45c	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.,	9c	85c	\$7.50
3 to 4 ft.	12c	\$1.10	\$10.00

PRIVET, Ibolium. With leaves larger than in California, perfectly hardy.

	each	100
18 to 24 inches	25c	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	35c	\$25.00

3 to 4 ft. 35c \$35.00

LODENSE PRIVET (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*). This is a new dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed. The foliage is rich, dark green and of extreme hardiness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 inch	\$0.25	\$2.00
8 to 12 inch	40	4.00
		30.00

PRUNUS Pisardi (Purple leaved Plum) A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season.

3 to 4 ft., 75c each; \$6.50 per Doz.
—**Tribola** (Double Flowered Plum) A charming shrub of vigorous growth, very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

RHAMNUS Catharticus (Buckthorn) A dense twiggy bush, 6 to 10 feet high, with dark foliage relieved by masses of attractive white flowers in June and July. Makes a good, prunable hedge. 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES (White Kerria). An attractive shrub 3 to 6 feet high with beautiful yellowish green, corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are large and showy. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

RHUS (Sumac). Picturesque, gnarly, wind bent rows of Sumac blazing redly in autumn, are familiar landmarks in every country side.
—**Copallina** (Shining Sumac) Tall growing, foliage glossy. Blooms late, with terminal flowers of greenish white in dense panicles. Fruit large, deep crimson. Foliage colors beautiful in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.
—**Glabra**. (Smooth Sumac). Grows to a small tree with beautiful leaves which color brightly in Autumn; flowers in July followed by crimson or brown fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

SNOWBALLS

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). An old time favorite. Rather tall growing; foliage large and coarse; showy flowers in large white "balls" in April.

SNOWBALL, JAPAN, (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). A strong vigorous growing shrub with spreading branches and large dark green rough leaves. Flower-clusters are white and globose. The fall coloring of the foliage is especially fine.

2 to 3 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

—**Typhina** (Stag Horn Sumac). Picturesque and rugged in all stages of development to its small-tree maturity of about 30 feet. Its flowers are borne during June and July in dense terminal panicles, followed by impressive red fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SYMPHORICARPUS. 3 to 5 ft. highly valued for use in densely shaded situations, and for the striking beauty of their bright persistent fruits.

—**Snowberry** (*S. Racemosus*). Inconspicuous, rose colored flowers in June and July; followed by large clustered, milk white fruits which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. Foliage is rounded, clean and fresh looking, a glaucous green. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

—**Indian Currant** (*S. Vulgaris*). Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are dull red, and that the smaller berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighed down stems. The foliage is small, close-set and dark, which with the uniform spread of its branches compares favorably with the Privets in mass effect. Mail size, 10 cents each. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each.

SPIREA

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance; style, color and habits of growth differing so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade repetition.

Dwarf Forms—2 to 3 ft.

ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf, bushy, of spreading type with large corymbs, brilliantly colored rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer. This is one of the very good showy red flowered shrubs sufficiently dwarf to be used in foundation plantings or the low front of shrub groups.

15 to 18 inch, 60c each. \$5.00 per 10.

BUMALDA. A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer. 15 to 18 inch, 50c each. \$5.00 per 10.

FROBELL Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs dur-

ing July and August. 1 1-2 to 2 ft., 70c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Taller Sorts—3 to 10 feet

Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland). A slender, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 1 1-2 to 2 ft., 65c each; \$5.50 per 10.

Atrosanguinea. Of medium growth and small, bluish green foliage, blooming freely in pronouncedly hairy corymbs, deep pink. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

Douglasi. Upright in growth to 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful deep rose colored flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Margaritae. A handsome, very free flowering type of medium height up to five feet; in bloom during July and August, with rather large, bright pink flowers in broad corymbs; and elliptic, serrated leaves at times tinged with purple. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

Opulifolia. Growth upright, attaining 8 to 10 feet, although the heavy white flower umbels in June make the branches droop; old flower heads turn to dark red, making a striking variety of colors. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea). Of similar habit to above, with young foliage of bright yellow changing to golden bronze in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). Plum leaved foliage turning in autumn to very brilliant red. Earliest; with small double white clustered flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each. \$6.50 per 10.

Reevesiana fl. pl. Slender, drooping branches in a charming round bush seldom above four feet. Compact umbels of very double creamy white flowers appear in May and June 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Thunbergi. Forms a dense, fluffy bush, 3 to 5 feet high; the feathery foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. 18 to 24 in., 70c each. \$6.00 per 10.

Van Houtte. Grandest of Spireas. One of the best of shrubs; complete foundation of pure white bloom in May and June. The foliage and bush shape is ornamental the year round. Mail size 20c each.
18 to 24 inch (2 year) 30c each; \$2 per 10.
2 to 3 ft., 50c; \$4 per 10; \$30 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., 60c; \$5 per 10; \$40 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., 75c; \$6.50 per 10; \$60 per 100.

TAMARIX

TAMARIX. Tall growing shrubs, 8 to 12 feet high, with fine feathery foliage like that of the Juniper; small, usually pink flowers from April on. Splendid for seaside planting,

or equally good in dry sand.

Gallica. Slender, spreading branches, the leaves dull bluish green. Buds are globose, the flowers flesh white in delicately paniced racemes. May-July.

Indica. A form of above, with more upright branches; dull green leaves; and longer racemes of pink flowers.

Purpurea. First to bloom, in short dense racemes of nearly white flowers on last year's wood; the bark and stems almost black. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; \$4.00 per 10.
3 to 4 ft., 60c; \$5.00 per 10.

Mail size, 20c each.

Odessana (Caspian Tamarix). 4 to 6 feet. Exquisitely feathered foliage of silvery green, blooming in July and August with large loose panicles of lavender-pink flowers. Dwarfing growing, more bushy and spreading than the others. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

WEIGELAS

Coarse, thrifty shrubs for medium and back rows up to 8 feet, their delightful blooming period ranging from May into July. The flowers are stemless bells strung along the arching canes in clustered profusion.

Candida. 4 to 6 feet, a choice variety blooming in profusion during June and to some extent all summer. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft., 65c each.

Eva Rathke. The most distinct and one of the most attractive varieties; flowers deep carmine red. 2 to 3 ft., 85c each.

Hendersoni. One of the strongest growing varieties with large flowers of deep rose. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

Rosea. Most popular of all; tall growing, vigorous, with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals thereafter. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

Rosea Nana Variegata. Leaves broadly margined creamy white; flowers pink. Dwarf; one of the most useful and choice variegated leaved shrubs. 1 1-2 to 2 feet; 60c each; \$5 per 10.

BIGNONIA Radicans. (Trumpet Flower). A robust woody vine; twining tightly with numerous roots along stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers cluster at tip of branches. Leaves light green. Will climb to great heights on trunks of trees, and for every purpose is one of the best vines. 2 year, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. (Boston Ivy). This is one of the finest hardy climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering closely with overlapping foliage, giving appearance of shingles. The color is a fresh deep green in sum-

mer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. 2 year, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

—*Quinquefolia*. (American Ivy, Virginia Creeper, etc.) Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. 2 year, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

—*Englemani*. Similar to above, but with smaller, denser foliage. 2 year, 50c each; \$4 per 10.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. (Dutchman's Pipe.) Although the brownish, pipe-shaped flowers are interesting, the immense heart-shaped leaves are the important feature, furnishing as they do the most complete screening leafage of any cultivated trellis vine. Of thrifty growth, uniform, shingle-like arrangement and dependable hardiness, they serve conspicuously for shade or ornament, in either sun or shade. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

CLEMATIS. Grand for pillars and trellises, pegged down for bedding and for running over rockwork, old trees and stumps. They delight in rich soil, and sun.

Large Flowered Varieties

—*Henryi*. Creamy white

—*Jackmani*. Velvety, violet-purple.

—*Mad. Ed. Andre*. A distinct crimson red.

—*Ramona*. Deep sky blue.

2 year, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Small Flowered Varieties

—*Paniculata*. (Sweet scented Japan Clematis). The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September.

2 year, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

CELASTRUS Scandens. (Bittersweet). Handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations. 2 year 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

EVONYMUS Radicans. One of the finest evergreen vines, with small, rich green foliage, and pink fruits. For covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree-trunks, etc., also for vases, baskets and borders of beds. 18 to 24 inch, 60c each.

KUDZU VINE. Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple; pea-shaped—in small racemes. A truly remarkable, handsome and serviceable porch vine wherever it is hardy enough to withstand the cold winters. Not reliably safe north of the Ohio River. 1 year, 35c each. \$3.00 per 10.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle). Their vinous qualities are excellent, but the delightful

fragrance of their flowers makes their strongest bid for favor.

—*Aurea Reticulata*. (Golden Leaved Honey-suckle.) Flowers yellow and fragrant. 50 cts.

—*Halleana*. (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. Gets along fairly well in partial shade; and is used extensively as a ground cover. 50c each.

—*Semperflorens*. (Scarlet Trumpet Hskl.) Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet. 60c each.

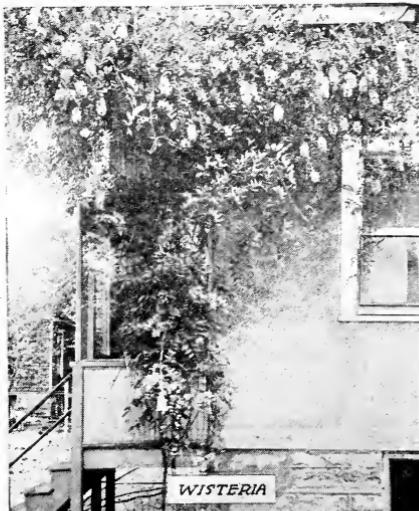
LYCIUM CHINENSE. (Chinese Matrimony Vine.) A general utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle to growth and flourish everywhere. Every new shoot produces handsome purple flowers and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries nearly an inch long. Is a practical carpet vine and highly efficient as a bank retainer on reasonable slopes; each joint that presses into the soil taking firm hold and establishing a colony of deep and spreading roots. 40c each.

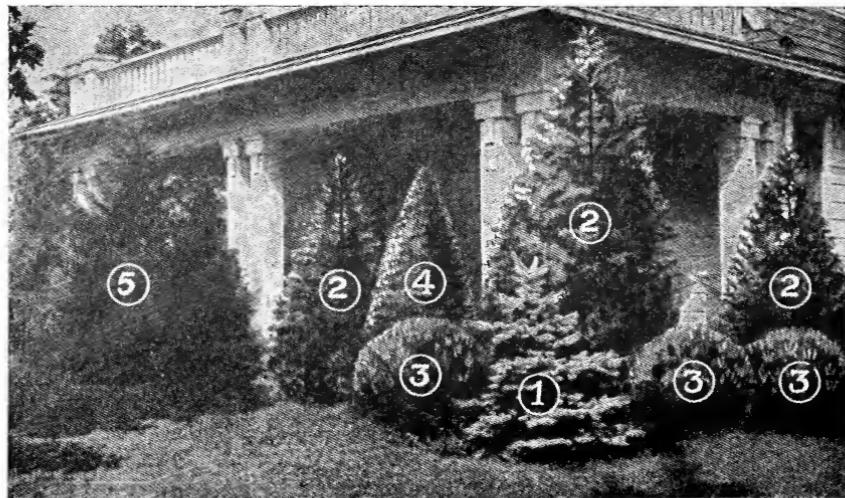
WISTERIA. One of the handsomest subjects for use on pergolas, porches and trellises; with attractive foliage and magnificent dense drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers, crowning the top.

—*Sinensis*. Blue. Panicles about 12 inches long. 2 year, 75 cts.; \$6.50 per 10. 1 year, mail size, 40 cents.

—*Alba*. White. 2 year 75c; \$6.50 per 10. 1 year, Mail size, 40 cts.

—*Magnifica*. Lavender-purple. 2 year 60c; \$5.00 per 10.





Evergreens

Due largely to their regular and very pleasing outlines and the fact that they retain their foliage and color all the year, evergreens have become exceedingly popular for private and public planting. Their varied shades of Blue, Silver, Golden and Green permit a most attractive combination of colors. Planted about the foundation of a home they hide the sharp outlines of dwellings and form a very pleasant and striking background for shrubs and perennials, and in winter give an appearance of coziness and warmth not attained by any other class of trees.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequalled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily. 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50.

GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE—A new variety that is very handsome. In shape it is ab-

solutely round or globular, very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 to 5 feet tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy. Be sure to order one or more of these beautiful and attractive species and we will guarantee that it will please you. This is one of the most rare of the Dwarf evergreens. Our trees are well-rooted, transplanted and root-pruned. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.50.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—(Tr. Orientalis Aurea Nana.) A perfect gem for gardens, cemetery lots, formal plantings, window boxes and tubs. It is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical growth, with golden yellow foliage. 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00; 24 to 30 inches, \$4.00; 30 to 36 inches, \$5.00; 2 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE—The Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae is one of the most beautiful of the Dwarf Evergreens. Its foliage resembles both the American Arbor-Vitae and the Red Cedar. The tree grows low and dense, never higher than three or four feet. This beautiful little tree should be in every



Evergreen Planting



Spruce

collection, is very desirable for border planting, and makes an ideal decoration for porches, terraces, walks, driveways, or entrances. It is very hardy and will thrive in any kind of soil. 12 to 18 inches \$2.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00.

ARBORVITAE, Rosedale—(B. orientalis var. Rosedale). Foliage pale green, feathery in effect; very pleasing when combined with other shades of green. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00.

Chinese Compact Arbor-Vitae (T. Orientalis Compacta). A low, formal and very compact variety with bright green foliage; attractive, and a great favorite. 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00.

Chinese Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (T. Orientalis Pyramidalis).—One of the tallest and hardest varieties; of pyramidal habit and bright green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

SILVER CEDAR—Compact, conical form becoming 20 feet tall at maturity, and one-third as broad. Foliage of attractive, glaucous blue. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

Cedrus Deodara. Himalayan Cedar — A broad-growing pyramidal tree to 30 feet in height. Of rapid growth with wide-spreading drooping branches. The foliage beautiful bluish-green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus Virginiana*). Green or bronze green foliage; a tall growing hardy tree of great beauty. At home almost anywhere in the South and now being largely used in landscape planting; the tree from which the pencil wood is obtained. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

CYPRESS, ARIZONA (*Cupressus Arizonica*). Brilliant silvery-blue foliage; growth rather compact; with branches somewhat stout; red bark. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

CYPRESS, Italian (*Cupressus sempervirens fastigata*). A tall, very slender, tapering tree, having a pillar or shaftlike effect; foliage dark green; the classical Cypress of Greek and Roman writers. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00;

4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

THE JUNIPERS

JUNIPER, Blue (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). This is one of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast from any other of this group. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

JUNIPER, Pfitzer's. (*chinensis pfitzeriana*). This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage is strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for edging larger plantings there is nothing superior. Following lines are especially valuable in landscape planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a grey green both summer and winter and because of its ability to withstand the soot and dust of cities will thrive where others fail. 2 to 3 ft., spread, \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., spread, \$5.00.

THE PINES

PINE, Mugho. (*Pinus montana mugho*).—This is an excellent dwarf pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive, especially in spring, when the new growth which seems like miniature candles completely covers the bush. 12 to 18 inches wide, \$4.00; 18 to 24 inches wide, \$5.00.

AUSTRIAN PINE—From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green, hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for specimen trees or wind breaks, etc. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

SCOTCH PINE—A rapid grower, very hardy, from central portion of Europe, with short, rigid light green leaves, very valuable for masses, specimen and screens. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

WHITE PINE—An old and well known native tree, of rapid growth and entirely hardy. On account of government quarantine this variety can not be shipped west of Arkansas. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

SPRUCE

COLORADO BLUE—The queen of the spruce family; the color is a beautiful blue, which holds well all through the year, this is one of the most valuable of ornamental evergreens. 1 to 2 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00.

BLACKHILL SPRUCE—A compact, shapely tree of a dark green color. It will endure cold and dry weather, and consequently thrives under most trying conditions. It transplants very easily and because of its

dense sturdy growth, it makes beautiful foundation plantings. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$5.00.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Becomes a tall tree of majestic, conical shape. One of the most rapid growing and shapely of the tall dark green spruces. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00.

FIR

DOUGLAS FIR—Large, conical form, branches spreading, horizontal, leaves light green above, glaucous below. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00.

HEMLOCK

HEMLOCK, *Tsuga canadensis*. We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping pendulous branches that are most graceful and when sheared it has a soft billowy appearance that can not be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green, and it will grow in all exposures and under adverse circumstances. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft. \$4.

BOXWOOD, *Buxus sempervirens*. Everyone is familiar with Boxwood and its good qualities. There is hardly a plant that can be used in quite so many positions. For edging as specimens for urns, window boxes it is very useful. The foliage is always a shining dark green even through the winter. It is a heavy feeder and should never be planted in soil unless it can get plenty of fertility and moisture. 12 to 18 inches \$1.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

HOLLY, AMERICAN, *Ilex opaca*. Everyone certainly knows the native holly with its large glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant provided the leaves are clipped off at planting time. This native is not half appreciated as it can be sheared into as compact specimens as Boxwood or if left to develop naturally makes a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

YEW. *Taxus*. This is a group of evergreens that is just coming into use in landscape work. In the end it is rather doubtful if they will succeed in most localities out in the open, but along north foundation walls, in semi-shaded positions their value is not appreciated. The foliage is as bright and pleasing as Boxwood, the needles like those of the Spruce or Fir but larger. Plants may be clipped to formal shape or left to develop naturally. They are perfectly hardy in cli-

mates much colder than ours, and we believe would do well used in shady spots where other plants fail. 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

AZALEA AMOENA — A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of Kalmia, Ilex, etc., 10 to 12 inches, \$2.50; 12 to 15 inches, \$3.00.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA — The grandest of all evergreen and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted. 10 to 12 inches, \$1.00; 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2; 24 to 30 inches, \$3.00; 30 to 36 inches, \$4.

MAHONIA (*Berberis aquifolia*) (Oregon Grape). Dense, low, spreading shrub, beautiful holly-like foliage, glossy green, bluish-purple and bronze, moderate growth, 3 to 5 feet, exceedingly hardy; blossoms yellow racemes. March to May, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine for low shrubberies, mass planting, individual specimens or groups equally good in shade or sun. 6 to 8 inch, 50c 8 to 12 inches, 75c; 12 to 15 inches, bushy, \$1.00.

Like Magnolia Grandiflora they transplant with better success by clipping away a portion of the leaves to check evaporation until roots become established.

EVERGREEN EUNONYMUS (*Euryonymus Japonicus*). One of the best broad-leaf evergreens for the Southwest. Luxuriant of growth and naturally symmetrical in shape, is as well adapted for a hedge as for a specimen plant or a background for a shrub group; may be kept in almost any desired shape by pruning; leaves occasionally followed by bright red berries. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; \$25.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; \$15.00 per dozen.

ABELIA (*Abelia rupestris grandiflora*). A beautiful low-growing evergreen flowering shrub; leaves a glossy dark green contrasting effectively with the red tinged bark. The numerous small white tinged pink flowers resemble miniature Arbutus, having comparatively deep, slender throats through the individual flower is only about three-quarters of an inch in length. Blooms from June until frost; delicately sweet scented. Occasionally a "wild" vigorous growing shoot appears

which should be pinched off when a dense shrub is desired. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; \$25.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; Per dozen, \$15.

PRIVET, PRYAMIDAL (*Ligustrum Japonicum pyramidalis*). About the only one of the broad leaved Evergreens which can be used where a columnar effect is desired; very erect habit of growth; large, dark green, glossy leaves; panicles of white flowers in spring. Evergreen in Section D and south half of Section A. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia jasminoides*). Medium height; foliage thick, dark green in color; large, white wax-like flowers, with extremely sweet odor; blooms in early spring and occasionally again in late fall. Hardy only in Section D, and the South half of Section A. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; \$25.00 per dozen. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

NATIVE EVERGREENS

RED CEDARS—Our native of the Ozarks is one of the most beautiful of all the Cedar types. It adapts itself to most all soils and cli-

mates. It is a very fast grower. It is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our American landscape, because of its beautiful form and dark green bluish foliage. In season the trees bear bright blue and silvery berries, containing the seed, which requires under natural conditions, two years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction for the birds. The Red Cedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges as well as for specimen trees and for windbreaks. Plenty of Red Cedar about your home planting will always give entire satisfaction.

PINES—Our native. We desire to advise the planting of a Pine wherever a strong, hardy evergreen is wanted. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most available trees at our command. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will speedily produce an effect, its beautiful light green foliage, its excellence for windbreaks and landmarks, we consider it one of the best of the Pines.

2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$30.00 per 100.

3 to 4 ft., 50c each; \$40.00 per 100.

4 to 5 ft., 75c each; \$60.00 per 100.

Roses

Beyond question the Rose is the most beautiful and satisfactory of all flowers. In the South we are particularly fortunate in being able to grow outside many varieties not hardy enough to withstand the rigid northern winters.

We believe that we know Roses, know those varieties best adapted to southern culture and conditions. We grow annually great quantities of Roses, numbers of which are not suited to southern culture, but the list we offer in this catalog we offer with the assurance that each and every one of them is the best of its class and color.

Your Rose garden should be located where the plants will have plenty of sunlight and where the roses will not be affected by large trees or shrubs, either shading them or drawing nourishment from the soil. Clay or sandy soil is best and there should be plenty of well rotted manure worked into the soil before planting. The plants should be cultivated frequently and kept absolutely free of weeds and grass. All old and decayed branches should be cut off, as the flowers are borne only on the new growth. Protect in winter by covering with at least six inches of leaves or coarse manure, which may be removed or worked into the soil in the spring.

Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses, fragrant and everblooming. 2 year old, field grown, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 1 year old field grown, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Probably the widest known and most prized cut flower among all American Roses. Deep pink approaching crimson, of exquisite form and fragrance, and large size.

COLUMBIA—Of distinctive merit, being an extremely strong, rank grower, blooming with the greatest freedom, the buds are carried on long, stiff, erect stems, largest size inches across, full of petals and of wonderful imaginable, open flowers often measuring six

depth, which it retains in perfect formation. Very fragrant. Color, clear imperial pink, deepening as it opens to glowing pink.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Red. This French variety is a most valuable addition to the Hardy Hybrid Tea Bedding Roses and a fitting companion to such high grade varieties as Killarney and La France. It is a strong vigorous grower, with good dark foliage, and flowers which are full and double and as beautiful in the bud as in the full blown



flower, and borne on strong, upright shoots in the greatest profusion. In color it is distinct from all Roses in this class, being of a rich, velvety crimson with a vivid cerise-red center.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—A magnificent Hybrid Tea Garden Rose originated by the great Rosarian John Cook, and named in honor of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Color a glowing scarlet and with darker shadings. Buds long and pointed, opening full and double; produced on long upright stems.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The regal "White American Beauty." The distinctive form and expression of its bud, half opened state and maturity are a three-fold revelation of exquisite charm and beauty. Large flowers of waxy paper white in June; yielding their final outburst with the first snow of fall.

GRUSS an TEPLITZ, or Virginia R. Coxe.—Red. Velvet crimson, shading to brilliant scarlet. The flowers are cup-shaped, moderately full, coming somewhat in clusters on long, stiff stems, and are borne freely and continuously. Its hardiness, beautiful foliage and great blooming qualities make this one of the greatest Roses for massing.

HADLEY—A beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon, with a delightful velvety gloss on the petals, which are large, forming a good-sized flower with high globular center. The growth is strong and the flowers are borne in profusion. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society.

HELEN GOULD—It has proven itself to be the strongest growing, freest blooming, largest flowering and hardiest Rose in existence. It is a better Rose for general planting

than American Beauty—the dream and hope of every Rose grower for years past. A strong dwarf, compact grower, absolutely free from disease of all kinds, young plants blooming continuously throughout the year. The flowers are as large as the American Beauty, are full and perfectly double; the buds are beautifully made, long and pointed, produced on long, stiff, erect stems. The color is a warm, rosy, crimson, the color of a ripe watermelon.

J. L. MOCK—This wonderful Rose originated in Holland a few years ago and Rose experts are just beginning to realize that it is the finest new Rose introduced in many years; it is a very strong grower with large beautiful foliage that is always healthy; blooms are of the very largest size on unusually strong stiff stems, full and double, the full bloom being more beautiful than the bud; the color is very unusual, being a glistening silver pink on the face of the petal and on the back of the petal a deep glowing pink that is really a red; it is a free and continuous bloomer and perfectly hardy.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—The greatest hardy, white Hybrid Tea Rose in existence. A strong sturdy grower; free flowering. It has become the most popular of all white Roses for general planting. Continuously from early spring until late fall, with pointed buds, the large double flowers are glorious in their perfection; borne on long stiff stems; delicate pure white, deliciously fragrant. Unexcelled for cutting. Very hardy.

LADY HILLINGTON—One of the latest introductions of the Tea Class, and has taken the medal over all yellow Roses, the color being one almost beyond description, apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petal, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. Buds are produced on long, strong, wiry stems, well above the foliage, producing a slender and graceful effect. A valuable addition to any amateur's Rose garden, as well as to the professional grower, all of whom will find in this Rose the color that they have long desired. A strong, hearty, healthful grower.

LOS ANGELES—One of the grandest all-around Roses of American origin ever put on the market. Flowers large and continuous, in color a flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.

MRS. AARON WARD—Buds are deeply cupped. Color, deep golden orange, shading

to creamy yellow. This popular variety has long been the standard yellow, small budded "corsage rose" for our American women.

PINK RADIANCE—One of the most magnificent garden varieties; large pointed buds opening into full perfectly double blooms of great substance; buds are rosy carmine pink on the outside of petals and a light silvery pink on the inside, making a striking two-tone color combination.

RED RADIANCE—A fitting companion for Pink Radiance, which it closely resembles, except in color, which is an intense clear glowing red. A magnificent rose.

SOLEIL D'OR (Per.)—Lovely yellow buds, becoming unusually large and full flowers, which retain their distinct and strong color, including not only yellow but nasturtium red.

SUNBURST—Orange copper, or golden orange and golden yellow; all intense shades giving an extremely brilliant effect; long pointed buds on long stems, with splendid keeping qualities as a cut flower; also fine for bedding.

WILLOWMERE (Per.)—Named in honor of the garden home of the late Admiral Ward, a distinguished American rosarian. Coral-red buds open into rich shrimp-pink flowers, shaded yellow in the center and toning as they develop into other hues, always attractive.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET, or Priscilla—A charming white Tea Rose. A child of that grandest of bedding or outdoor roses, Maman Cochet; identical with that variety except in color. Hardy in northern Ohio, with slight protection in winter. The flowers are enormous, remarkably round and full; white and delightfully tea-scented.

MRS. CHAS. BELL—Soft shell pink with a salmon background. It retains its full globular shape an unusually long period.

PAUL NEYRON—One of the finest hardy Roses ever grown. It blooms intermittently from June to November, on long, smooth, thornless stems, furnishing a vast quantity of uniform flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color a bright ruddy pink. Particu-

larly good in Autumn.

CLIMBING EVERBLOOMING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Cream white color; blooms abundantly early in season on strong and vigorous plants. Popular everywhere.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA—The bush Columbia has proved to be one of the finest of the pink garden Roses, and this climbing form, which is exactly the same except that it is a vigorous climber, is a Rose of great value.

KAISEIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA —

A standard old sort, producing large, full globular blooms of creamy white shading sometimes to delicate primrose.

MARECHIL NEIL—Tender in the north but prized in the south for its wonderfully sweet and lovely pointed yellow buds, which are the model of beauty in form and fragrance. Does well in greenhouses north.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Is large full and well formed flowers of bright cherry red. Commonly called "Red Gloire de Dijon" The canes are strong and free flowering.

HARDY CLIMBERS EARLY SPRING BLOOMERS

CLIMBING EXCELSA—An intense crimson, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters. Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but much superior to it in color of flower and in the glossy, disease resistant foliage.

CLIMBING LADY GAY—A most desirable variety of remarkable vigorous growth and with flowers of a delicate cerise-pink, passing to a soft tinted pink.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Well known. It blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy in the early summer.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Climber. Soft-shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand Rose in every way, and one of the most popular varieties.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Bloom of a canary, yellow, large flowers than the Crimson Rambler, but less number of blooms in each cluster. A regular beauty.

THE IRWIN PAUL FRUIT FARMS

Muskegon, Michigan

Dear Sir:— The 100 apple trees shipped April 6th by Express, duly received, and are set. They were fine; during the last 12 years I have bought trees of the leading Nurseries in Michigan, Missouri and New York and never received a better grown lot of trees.

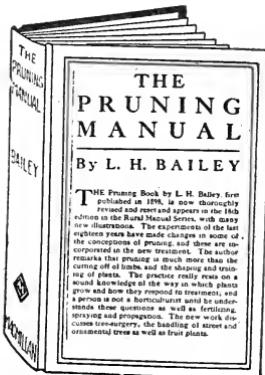
Yours truly,

Irwin Paul.

I received my order in fine condition and have them planted. I am sure pleased with them. They sure are fine trees and I couldn't say anything but something good about them. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marshall, Gotebo, Okla Route 1.

BOOKS

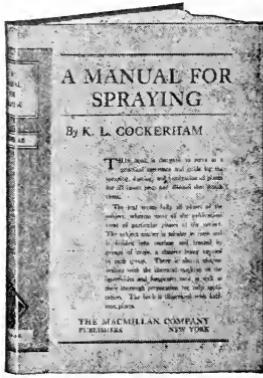
That will help you in Fruit and Ornamental Growing



THE PRUNING MANUAL—

By L. H. Bailey, Ill., 400 pp., \$2.50

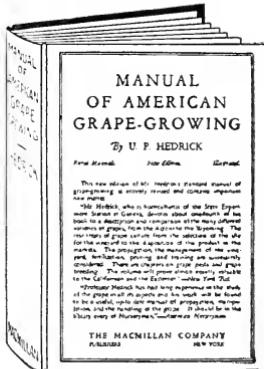
Easily accessible for information on the time and methods best adapted to the pruning of trees, shrubs, and vines.



A MANUAL OF SPRAYING—

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No danger of missing the proper date for spraying with this handy, pocket-size book on hand. Tabular information on pest, injury, time, and nature of treatment at a glance.



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New methods and practices among grape growers together with descriptions of the new varieties which have found favor since the coming of prohibition, make this book the most comprehensive and complete work on the grape in this country.



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Beautifully illustrated in colors and sepia and replete with practical suggestions, this new and enlarged edition has an important place on every rose fancier's shelf.

**THE DESIGN OF SMALL PROPERTIES**

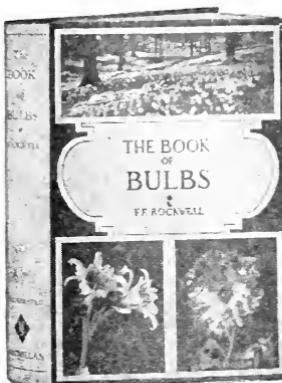
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More than 50 examples of layouts for the general development of small city and country homes are presented. Gives descriptive lists of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers with directions for their planting and maintenance.

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Complete and authoritative information on the various of all types of hardy fruits, the choice between them for various purposes and localities, their histories, and other important information.

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A book for the commercial grower, which covers the most profitable and efficient methods of growing the fruit and placing it in the hands of the customers.

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By J. C. Folger and S. M. Thompson, Ill., 466 pp., \$3.00

Every phase of successful and profitable apple growing from the selection of the site through to the packing and marketing of the fruits is considered in the light of the best modern practice.

I received my trees and I think that they are the best trees I have ever bought, and I have some that I paid \$1.50 for that is not as nice as your trees I got for 38 cents. I have ordered from seven different companies and I have found none that can equal your nursery at Rogers, and have recommended you to all my neighbors. Am sending you some names and I feel sure that if you send them catalogues they will send in orders. Am going to send in an order for myself this fall planting.

Yours truly, Mrs. Tull Readnour, North English, Ia. Route No. 3, Box 40.

Our order for trees and plants came today in the best condition I have ever seen, and thanks many times for your courtesy to us and the wonderful way you filled our order. We are delighted with all of them. The apples and peaches are as large again as we expected and well established roots on all. All our future orders and those of our neighbors whom we can influence your way will be sent you. Again thanking you we ever remain a friend of the Benton C. Nursery.

Sincerely, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Majors, Boswell, Okla.

I write you in regard to my fruit trees I notice they were mailed the 6th and I got them the 8th. I call that quick delivery and they were nice and in good order. They came in ahead of the coalman, and the weather was fine and the ground in good shape and I set them out the 9th. I am well pleased and I think you for the extra ones.

Yours truly, John P. Clements, Cardiff, Ala.

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ORDER SHEET

BENTON COUNTY NURSERY COMPANY
Rogers, Arkansas

Mr.

(Write Here Name of Person who is to receive order.)

Ship To State
(Name of Town to be shipped to.)

Street No. or R. F. D. No. Box....

Date Amount Enclosed \$.....

How do you want this order to be shipped, Parcel Post, Express or Freight?.....
If this order is to be shipped by parcel post, include 10c for each One Dollar to pay postage, Insurance, etc. If this order will amount to \$10.00 or more we will prepay it to your Post Office or Express Office.

We will ship this order at the earliest favorable date, unless you specify here when you want shipment made. Write here any special instructions you want us to have.

If you know anyone who expects to buy Nursery Stock this season, write their names below. We will write them and if we receive their orders we will be glad to reward you for your kindness.

Name P. O. State

Rose Collection No. C. B. 1

\$3.00

Three Dollars

\$3.00

We will send prepaid 12 two year field grown roses of the best kinds and best bloomers of Reds, Pinks, White and Yellows, our selections. Enough for a fine little rose garden and of varieties that will make the best show for colors.



RED RADIANCE

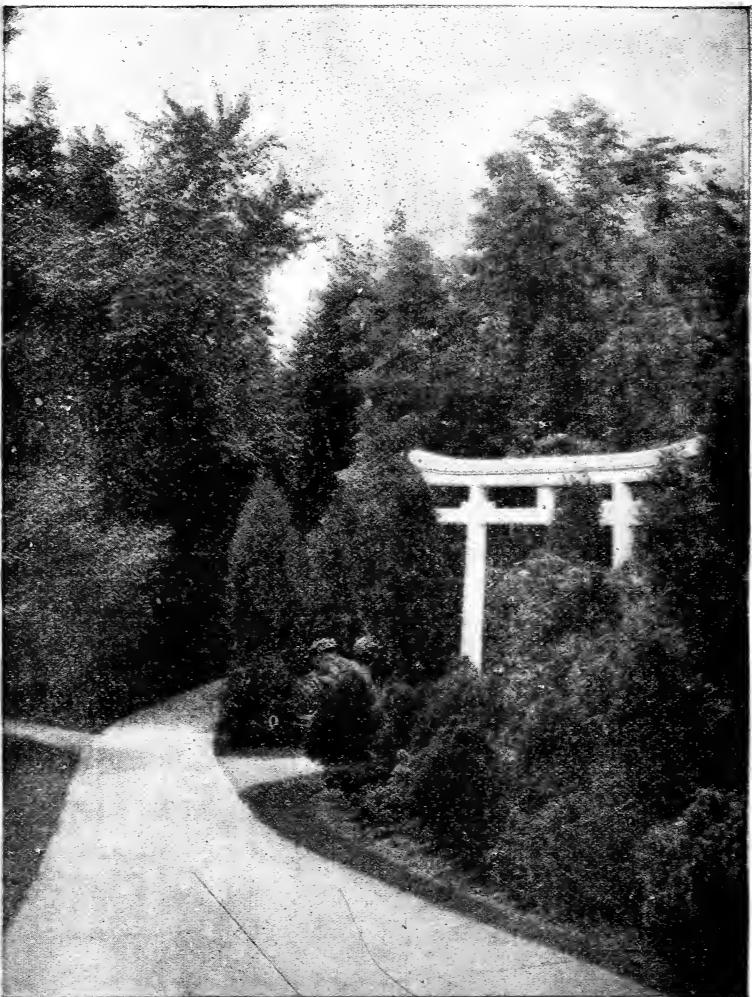
Rose Collection No. C. B. 2

\$5.00

Five Dollars

\$5.00

We will send prepaid Twenty-five roses, two year field grown of our selection in the best colors for an Ideal Rose Garden, you can not afford to pass this up if you want a rose garden that will be the pride of your home and a source of pleasure from early in the spring until frost.



EVERGREEN PLANTING